WHOLE NO. 108.

VOLUME I. NO. 9. NEW SERIES.

THE PHILANTHROPIST, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JULIUS O. BEARDSLEE, Publishing Agent. TERMS .- Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance,-Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. Letters on business should be directed to the Publishing Agent, those relating to the editorial department, to the Editor.

From the Emancipator.

"The Southern states are destined to no common fate in the history of nations. They will be amongst the greatest and freest, or the most abject of nations. History presents no such combination for republican liberty, as that which exists among them. The African for the laborer,—the Anglo-Saxon for the master and ruler. Both races will be exalted and benefited by the relation. We dare not be passive with the responsibilities which our situation involves. We must, —we will awake,—if not to glory, to infamy, if not for defence, for destruction most miserable; if not to triumph,—
to fall, to die, with the epitaph upon our graves, (if graves we
are allowed,) written by the pen of philanthropy; 'Here lie
the meanest oppressors and cowards who ever polluted the
earth with their blood."—Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett's

Ay, ay, awake to infamy thou wilt! Thy infamy is not a thing to be; The stains of thy long unrepented guilt Cling to the present and the past, And, while thy haughtiness shall last, Thou shalt, as now, be steeped in infamy!

Thy shame abideth on thee, boasting South,-Call not thy land republican nor free,-"Incendiary" words ill suit thy mouth-And till thy laborers are paid, ".A tyrant's partnership in trade" Is fitter title for thy liberty.

Well hast thou tried thy race-exalting plan, And well we see the benefits sublime Of chains and stripes, and merchandize of mar Slaves, by their brute-ward exaltation, Raise fiend-ward by a due "relation" Their lords-to reach their goals in equal time.

Dame History don't tell us, true enough, Of nations elevated by the whip, For her republics lacked the proper stuff-The dainty, pallid "Anglo-Saxon" With blacker folk to bear his packs on, And bide the biddings of his upturned lip.

You've hit the error of the ancient sages, Which sent republics to such early graves,-Their laws forgot to take the laborer's wages To fatten sinecure providers, To whom, as asses to their riders,

The rest should be, in sweet "relation," slaves Here is the true republican foundation, The spot that all the wise erewile must land on,

The glorious principle of "combination";-Are inborn, equal, human rights, Without a mass of prostrate men to stand on!

Mock on beneath thy democratic cloak. Thy tyrants tricks are seen and scorned the more; The spell of thy hypocrisy is broke-Ten thousand searching eyes are laid Upon the secrets of thy trade-Thy lily fingers filching from the poor!

And sooth it is, thou must undo thy wrong, Exchange thy whips and stocks for honest pay, Or else the wolf shall howl and feed her young Upon thy Anglo-Saxon graves-Receptacles of meanest knaves That ever shunned the blessed light of day!

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter of Samuel Ross to the Rev. Mr. Jenks. Rev. and Dear Sir,

It is with diffidence that, I an obscure youth, attempt to address a person in your station; yet a retrospect of what passed the last time I saw you has led me to believe it my duty to look into the subject, and also to ask some little explanation. But first let me assure you, that I wish to entertain no unkind feelings, but to love and respect you as

I believe that when, you called me out began to converse in friendship, but, finding that I could not be induced to recant and renounce those principles which, with much investigation, I have adopted, you began to deal with me in a harsh, unkind, unjust and unchristian manner. First, by taking up an ill report which you received, as I suppose, ei ther directly or indirectly, from a man known as an avowed enemy of almost every christian enterprize. Secondly, by accusing me in a public manner, bringing charges which were not, neither can be sustained, although some probably believed them from mere report.

Thirdly, by assuming the sole right of speaking, and by interrupting me whenever I attempted to speak in defence of my principles or character. Fourthly, by attempting to answer by ridicule, rather than ingenious reason, those few arguments which you allowed me to offer. As I supposed that any good cause could be supported by fair means, I became the more convinced that your cause was unjust, by the means which you employed to support it. I shall now attempt a review of the reasons you offered, why I should not med-

dle with the subject of Abolition. First, you say, "It is causing great excitement and agitation in the church and community, causing division, party spirit, &c." Let me ask you, if this is a sufficient reason for abandoning one object, may it not be for abandoning any, or every object? What important enterprise was ever carried on, that did not produce excitement, just in proportion to the importance of the object to be accomplished? Did not the course pursued by Moses and Aaron, produce 'excitement,' and even cause the task-masters to increase the burdens laid on the Israelites? Yet what was the course advised by the all-wise God? Was it that proposed by Southern slave-holders and their abettors here in the North? No. The Lord said, "I have surely seen the affliction of my people, and am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians." The deliverance of the Israelites from captivity in Babylon caused excitement, yet the work was great, jections were raised by anti-reformers, which are

nity for the success of the Reformation; and I maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." believe that thousands will yet praise Him, for the success of abolition, if it succeeds according to its present prospect. The Temperance cause, and also every revival of religion causes excitement. In short, I say without fear of contradiction, that no good cause is carried on without it. This must naturally be the case, while humay seem, in this enlightened age, This is brought the English, which in two islands was immediate. as an objection to a good cause, by those who

ure—as if it were a perfect standard, and all contrary to it must be condemned, not remembering that, "That which is highly esteemed among men, is an abomination in the sight of God." I think one moment's reflection is sufficient to lead any candid man to acknowledge that, so far from being an argument against the anti-slavery cause, the persecution and violent opposition which it meets, are strong proofs of its righteousness. "Those that will live Godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer persecution." "If ye were of the world, the world

love his own," &c.

You remarked that, "it might do to agitate this subject among some people, as New Englanders, but not here where so many are emigrants from Virginia, and have relatives who are interested in the system of slavery. This argues that we must wait till a subject becomes popular before we attempt to advocate it. Suppose the most enlightened persons in the community were all to adopt this prudence, what advantage would the community derive from them. It appears evident that, "those who have distinguished themselves as benefactors of mankind, by acting nobly and thinking profoundly, have been noted for despising popular prejudices, and departing from the common ways of the world." When religion and morality are concerned, to stand firm by what is fair and just, resisting the torrent of corrupt public sentiment, is the only course we can pursue, if we would not be the sins of the nation. It is also evident, that he who makes first great principles the basis of action, will eventually acquire a greater influence than he who seeks popular applause, and watching been called "a political thing!" the gale of public opinion, turns like the weathercock, to accommodate himself to it. If this objection proves that we should not meddle with the us from speaking against any, or every sin. And show his people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins; when he says, "I have set thee a watchman to the house of Israel, to hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me; when I say to the wicked thou shalt surely die, if thou dost not warn the wicked from his way, he shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hand;" according to your reasoning in the according to your reasoning in the present case, you can excuse yourself by saying, preach against drunkenness and advocate temper- example. ance, for some of my congregation are emigrants from a region where intemperance prevails, and have relatives who are engaged in the traffic and

But how does this argument tally with your in-terrogation, "Why dont you go the South?" What need, I ask, of going to the 'South,' if people here are so much interested in the system, that to oppose it, is to cause 'excitement?' Let them be convinced of the sin of slavery, and their influence will be great in turning the minds of their friends at the 'South.' From your own argument, I should infer that this is the very place in which to advocate anti-slavery principles, and that we can as effectually plead the cause of the oppressed while here, as we could at the South.' But is it so, that we at the North, have nothing to do with slavery, while there are in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, (where "Congress has the exclusive right of legislation,") nearly 30,000 slaves? "Congress will not abolish slavery, till the people call for it, and people will not call for it till they feel it to be wrong, and they will not feel t to be wrong till they examine it. Hence the

propriety and necessity of discussion. Secondly, You say, "The remedy proposed would be worse than the evils of slavery.

The enemies of almost every reform are wont to arge this objection. But we are able to see, that in the present case, experience has put the question beyond a doubt; and even in reference to temporal evils, those connected with slavery are almost infinitely greater than those which have followed emancipation. But, what shall we say, when we take into the account the eternal retribution-"When all shall receive according to the deeds done in the body," and, "He shall have udgment without mercy, that showed no mercy."

You chose to make what you called a practical illustration of this point; viz, Lorenzo had built a mill-dam, which overflowed his neighbor's farms. They prosecuted him, and made him pay damages. He was ordered to remove it forthwith, and was exposed to new judgments daily while he neglected it. He removed it, and the water overflowed made to pay damages.

This parable seems to refer only to temporal cawhich was the safer course, to retain the dam, and thus expose himself to judgments continually, or remove it and expose himself to one judgment? the man referred to, only acted when compelled iples of justice or mercy to his fellow-men, thereor subject those below to the inconvenience of having theirs washed by a small inundation? You can apply this to the case in hand. This objection very and as often answered by abolitionists. I was perable objection!" I had supposed, that you would view the subject in a different light, remembering that we are in the hand of that God, who says "Be ye merciful, as your Father in heaven is merciful." "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy;" and "in keeping his com-

mandments, there is great reward." Imaginary consequences are a new standard of duty, yet strange as it may seem, this standard finds advocates among christian ministers of the and justice and mercy required it, and the gates of nineteenth century. If the Word of God were hell could not prevail against it. The Reformation taken as the only rule of faith and practice, this under Luther caused excitement, and the same obCINCINNATI, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1838.

To say that immediate emancipation is not safe. is to say that it is not safe for human beings to obey their Creator; for if all should obey Him, the system of slavery would have no supporters.

Facts, reason and experiment have abundantly corroborated these statements. Look at the happy results which followed the immediate emancipation man nature remains the same. But strange as it of 600,000 slaves by the French, and 800,000 by The testimony of twenty missionaries convened at profess to know something of depraved human na- the mission-house in Antigua, who all bore witness to the good results of manumission, is as follows: "The Sabbath is better observed, the conjugal and social duties more respected, and education is rapidly spreading. Unconditional freedom is working much better than the Apprenticeship System."

They say their "opportunities for doing good are much greater, than they were under the reign of slavery. No one can now compel the poor negro to go out into the corn-field, or sugar-house, on the Sabbath, instead of attending Divine worship.' The great necessity of continuing slavery is this, The slave is poor, ignorant, degraded and unfit for liberty," therefore he must remain in the darkness of slavery, deprived of light, liberty, and all that is dear to him on earth, until he prepare himself for liberty! This is the wisdom of the proslavery party. But what says the word of God on this subject? "Rob not the poor because he is poor neither oppress the afflicted in the gate, for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoil them." "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker."

Thirdly, You remarked that "slavery or abolition is a political question, with which we have no thing to do." This is an easy mode of getting rid of duty. A minister who acknowledges that slavery is a sin, a great sin, an evil, the greatest evil in the United States, can excuse himself by say ing, "It is a political question." What kind of sin is it? Is it a political sin? A kind that God does guilty of conniving at, or being partakers in the not allow and does not require his servants to reprove, when he tells them to declare his unhall counsel, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear?" The Temperance question has When every reformation becomes "political," ministers of the gospel will have but little to do.

"Slavery takes away the key of knowledge, subject of slavery and abolition, it may also excuse and withholds the worl of God, which every man is commanded to teach to his children, and is this when God tells you, "to cry aloud, spare not, and wholly a political subject? Are there no great moral principles involved in it? Is there nothing to excite the sympathy and prayers of christians, and christian ministers, when they reflect that there are hundreds of thousands of pagans in our highly favored land, who are legally debarred from reading the Bible, and even from the knowledge of letters?" And must we connive at such a cruel, bloody, soulmurdering system, because it is a delicate subject? When will it be less so? What if Martin Luther I fear excitement and division, and think it is not had sought to evade his duty by such a subterfuge? safe to obey." What would you think of a mi- He went forward, and did not shrink from his duty nister of the gospel, who should say, "I dare not and his responsibility, and we are blessed with his

If you call this a political question, I wish to understand what you mean by saying that if I go on as I have done, the church will lay hand on me. Is the church about to take cognizance of my political principles? If not, I do not see the force of your argument.

Fourthly, you objected to abolition by saying, "It is contrary to the laws of the land." be so, why do not the opposers put the laws in force? Why do anti-abolitionists find it necessary first to trample under foot both the law of God and laws of men, when they attempt to oppose abolitionists? But, suppose it were contrary to the law of the land. It was once contrary to the law of the land to pray to the God of heaven; yet a certain man, named Daniel, dared to disobey. The Lord protected him, and shut the mouth of lions. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" spoke of the doctrine of the apostles-"That we ought to be subject to the powers that be." probably forgot to mention their example, when the "powers that be" contravened the powers that were from above. In such cases they did not hesitate even when "when straitly charged by the magistrates." Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken to you more than unto God, judge ye, is their answer, by inspiration given. Your argument is opposed to the real design of Scripture. and would leave man to make such laws as he pleases, while the Scriptures can do nothing but

ell him to "be subject to the powers that be." Fifthly .- You argued, that "the Scriptures seem

approve and not condemn slavery. Here let me notice that you acknowledged slavery to be a sin, a great sin, an evil,—the greatest evil in the United States. Now, do the Scriptures approve of "great sins?" How do we know sin but by the law of God? How can slavery be sinful unless it be contrary to this law? "For sin is a transgression of the law of God." Why, then, bring this same broken law to advocate that which you call sin? I should like to quote from an address of the Presbyterian synod of slave-holding Kentucky, as they are not carried away with the "Fanaticism of abolition" so some farms below. He again was prosecuted, and far as I am. But I have been too prolix, and must be brief. The writers of this address, though living in the midst of slavery, manifest no inclinaamities, and therefore must be imperfect. But tion to crouch to public opinion, or court popular applause.

The Greek language has no word that exactly corresponds with our term slave; consequently abolitionists would choose the latter. It appears this word occurs but once in the New Testament, and that is in speaking of the destruction of Babyby his own interest. He was not moved by prin- lon, which had made "herself rich by her merchandize in wine, oil, wheat, beasts, and slaves fore he had no claim to mercy, or even to justice. and souls of men." How could we expect to Which was the greater injustice, to deprive his find the words in Scripture, "slavery is sinful," neighbors above, of the use of their farms entirely, when the language in which it was written has no word of the signification of our term of slavery. -The question has been asked, Why do not the Scriptures prohibit the use, as a beverage, of arhas been used by many of the apologists for sla- dent spirits, and direct us to form temperance societies, if they should be formed? This is similar surprised to hear your raise it, calling it an "insu-perable objection!" I had supposed, that you apostles forbid slavery, and form anti-slavery societies? Why, I ask, did they not form Bible and and Tract Societies? &c. The same answer may be given to all these queries;-Christ left something for his followers to do.

(To be continued.)

Meeting of Sandy Spring A. S. Society,

Mr. Editor,-In pursuance of a call from the president, the Sandy Spring Anti-Slavery Society met in the Presyterian church, on Friday, the 9th

of February, 1838. Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham opened the meetnote raised by anti-reformers, which are Sacred Chart represents it as our duty to do justly, Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham opened the meetnote raised by anti-abolitionists; yet, thousands love mercy, and walk humbly before God. It ing with prayer. An address was then delivered

have praised God, and will praise him through eter- says, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he by Joseph Chester to a large and attentive audience. After which the following resolutions, prepared by E. Bucking, were presented to the meeting; and, after some remarks by the mover, Dr. M. P. Baird

and Joseph Chester, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, 1st,-That we, as Christians and patriots, deplore the recent unlawful and shameful transactions at Alton, Ill., by which a peaceful city was thrown into confusion, sacred rights trampled under foot, and a devotedly faithful miister of the gospel deprived of life.

Resolved, 2d,-That the present aspect of things mobism, the disposition so extensively manifested to destroy liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press, call for prompt and decisive action in behalf of our civil and religious liberties on the part of every patriot and Christian. Resolved, 3d,-That we consider the resolu-

tion of Mr. Patton, passed in the House of Representatives of the United States, Dec. 21, 1837. in which the right of petition is denied, to be a palpable infringement of the constitutional and inherent rights of every American citizen; and further, we believe, that justice to the American pub-lic demands the immediate rescinding of this oppressive and disgraceful resolution.

Resolved, 4th,-That the right to think, speak and write upon any and every subject, is guarantied to every man by the very charter of his being; and any efforts to dprive him of this sacred right are anti-republican and anti-Christian.

Resolved, 5th,-That no man, in the Bible sense, is a true philanthropist, who does not unite fervent prayer to Almighty God, with wise and prudent efforts, for the benefits of his race.

The following resolution was then offered by M. P. Baird, and after some remarks by the mover and J. Chester, was adopted:

Resolved .- That we deeply deplore the practice of many abolitionists, of applying to their opponents and slaveholders the character of thieves, robbers, man-stealers, anti-Christian, anti-republican, and other denunciatory epithets, as such expressions tend in no wise to advance, but to re-

tard the great and good cause of anti-slavery. Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions, and of the proceedings of this meeting, be sent to the Philanthropist for publication.

On motion acjourned ROBERT BAIRD, Pres't. ZENAS HAYWARD, Rec. Sec. Feb. 15, 1838.

New Richmond.

Clernont Co., Feb. 3, 1838. MR. BAILEY, -At a regular monthly meeting of the New Richmond anti-Slavery Society, held on the evening of the 3d February, 1838, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopt

Resolved .- That as abolitionists we deprecate the use of deadly weapons to sustain the anti-slavery cause, and rely upon none but such as wil meet the approbation of the Prince of Peace.

Resolved,-That we highly appreciate the labors of our sister Angelina E. Grimke in the cause of the suffering slave, and hereby in the spirit of sympathy and encouragement, tender to her our congratulations, and bid her God's speed in the cause of righteousness and peace.

Resolved.—That the above resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the Philanthropist for pub-

JAMES BLAKESLEE, Pres't. JAMES H. PARKER, Sec.

Resolutions. Adopted by the Antrim Anti-Slavery Society, at

special meeting, Jan. 16th, I838. 1. Resolved, 'That American Slavery in the abstract, and in the concrete, in principle and in practice, in all circumstances and under all pretensions. is sin-a most impudent, malignant and iniquitous invasion of the prerogatives of God, and the rights

of man, and equally at war with the Declaration of Independence, and our christian institutions. 2. Resolved, That the spirit of mobocracy which has spread itself over the length and breadth of our beloved country like an evil genius, calls loudly on all orderly and good citizens to relinquish party attachments, and to act with a view to the

supremacy of the laws, the inviolability of consticutional privileges and the equal rights of all. 3. Resolved, That we view the course pursued by a majority of Congress in refusing to hear our petitions, as a virtual denial of the right of petition,

a right solemnly guarantied to us by the Constitution of the United States. 4. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to every member of Congress, who voted against the late

gag-resolution adopted by that body, and we would mention with respect the names of J. Q. Adams, Slade and Swift, of Vermont, and Morris of Ohio. 5. Resolved, That the citizens and civil author-

ities of Alton in winking at the deeds of blood and carnage perpetrated by a lawless mob, within the jurisdiction of her civil authority have justly merited for their hitherto far-famed city a double portion of hard-earned infamy and public disgrace, which can only be washed off by their deepest contrition and practical evidence of their determination to uphold and support the supremacy of the laws for the time to come.

6. Resolved, That the sentiment expressed in the latter clause of a resolution adopted by the Colonization Society of Antrim, Ohio, on the 1st of Jan. 1838, (making the martyred Lovejoy accessary his to own death,) has given demonstrative evidence of the paralyzing influence of the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society over the minds of those who enlist themselves under her banner.

JOHN CARY, Prest. ALEX. PATTISON, Secre'ry.

The resolution alluded to above, passed by the Colonization Society, is as follows: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society.

noral reform should not be propagated by coercive easures, and therefore, although we cannot but regret the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, yet we attribute much of the blame to the course adopted by him, as being inconsistent with the mild and persuasive means adopted by the Apostles in the dissemination of the doctrines of christianity.

New York Observer.—Rev. Hubbard Winslow aud Rev. E. P. Lovejoy.

Mr. Bailey .- Six copies of the "Observer" were taken by the students of Lane Seminary last year. Two students are subscribers this year, one of whom retains it chiefly on account of its interesting correspondence. If any readers of the Philanthropist take that paper, it may be well they should be reminded that Mr. Tracy, formerly of

his brother,) and late of the "Boston Recorder," is in the editorial of the "Observer" now.

This notice may be necessary to enable your readers to know the author of some remarkable pieces in the editorial of the "OBSERVER," as Mr. editor. The pieces respect affairs at Alton. The without opposition. 'OBSERVER' does not say Mr. Lovejoy or his our country, the spirit of insubordination and say and do what the prevailing voice and will of diate emancipation. The following resolution definition of republican freedom. But he does say, in this connexion, and as bearing on the Lovejoy case, "that it is not safe to abstain from blaming are represented by grog-sellers who tempt men to than slavery. drunkenness-though the Observer does not affirm that Lovejoy or his friends were the instigators of and passed:

riot and murder. When the "Observer" says, "nor can we wildying as he did; what does he mean his readers God, ought be regarded with utter contempt. shall understand? The facts were all before him why does he not say so in terms? It were a thousand times more honorable, though, it must be confessed, proportionably less in keeping. Another sentiment is, "It is a duty to avoid the performance of all acts, which, though in themselves lawful, will probably excite unholy passions in like almost every production from the same pen, edge, I know that the "consequences" of Mr. quarterly, until slavery be abolished. Tracy's editorial toils have been signally unfortufore. It is not in my knowledge that there ever ing choice:was such a thing as a ministerial quarrel in Vermont prior to the establishment of the Chronicle there; but it is in my knowledge that the Chronicle, always under his and his brother's care, was the unfortunate vehicle of a painful strife got up omehow. And having been his subscriber at different times myself, the public will know if I err, when I state, as my judgment, have been more remarkable for biting satire, subtle contention, than for candor or charity. I trust no abolitionist will take the paper.

"SINCERITY."

A Few Queries.

Mr. Editor,-As Mr. Campbell has always shown a readiness to instruct the ignorant, and has professed a laudable zeal against modern errors, perhaps, as a servant of Jesus Christ, he may kindly resolve a few scruples of one who also professes to serve the same master.

If, as he says in his letter in the Philanthro pist, September 29th, 1837, "American slavery is contrary to the philanthropy of the christian institution, root and branch, and contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of gospel righteousness and gospel benevolence; and if there is reason to fear that the vials of the fiercest indignation of God, from the angels of destruction, shall be poured out upon our nation if it do not repent and reform, and put away this manifold evil from among us;" is it agreeable to the Word and will of God, that individuals, and even whole families living in the full practice of this system, should be baptized into the name of the Father, into the name of the Son, and into the name of the Holy Sprit, and then take the name of "reformed John iii. 8.

Is forming such churches not making the "house f God a den of thieves? Matt. xxi. 13.

Is forming and countenancing such societies not solemn trifling with eternal things. And is not all their worship an abomination in the sight of God? Isa, i. 13-17. Gal. vi. 7. Are preachers, addressing such as children of

God, not prophesying lies in the name of the Lord? Zech. xiii. 3. Jer. vi. 14.

Is God in Christ honored or dishonored by such assemblies? Rom. ii. 23. If the church of the living God is the pillar and

ground of the truth, holding up the truth and righcousness to the surrounding world, what do such societies exhibit? Jer. xxiii. 15. Luke xi. 35. If the wrath of God is revealed from heaver against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

who hold the truth in unrighteousness, Rom, i. 18. ought not such societies to expect the divine vengeance? Mal. iii. 5. Are not preachers, who are instrumental in formng such societies, deceiving perishing souls to

their eternal ruin? Jer. xxiii, 16, 17. Are not teachers, administering the Lord's supper to such, encouraging people to eat and drink damnation to themselves? 1 Cor. xi. 29. 1 Cor.

Will such a religion be of any use in another world? Matt. vii. 21, 22, 23, Are the cruelties of the inquisition actions more

sinful in the sight of God, than the cruelties inflicted upon colored people by pretended christian protestant sects in this country at this time? Col.

Do not the reformed Baptists, in one part o their commerce, agree with the Mother of Harlots. a part that appears to some of us highly criminal-Slaves and souls of men? Rev. 18, 13. ELEUTHERIA.

Delaware Co. Anti-Slavery Society.

Brown Del. co., Nov. 13, 1837. The Delaware County Anti-Slavery Society met this morning, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Baptist meeting-house; which was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. Eaton, after which was offered, by Mr. Jameson, the following resolution:-

Resolved,-That the individual members of this society, at the opening and closing of each meeting, occupy a short time in secretly offering to the Great Supreme, their aspirations, invoking blessings on the abolition enterprise, and rendering thanksgiving for the progress of public opinion

The following resolution was offered by Samue

Resolved .- That the principles of republican

the "Vermont Chronicle," (now under the care of ism, of justice, and of Christianity, call upon us to seek the repeal of all those laws, which in this state subject a portion of our fellow-men to legal disabilities on the account of their color.

After making some remarks respecting the impositions practised by the citizens of this state Tracy's name does not appear on the paper as upon free colored persons; the resolution passed

An address was then delivered by Sam. Cochran, friends were guilty of the crime of exciting a riot, in which he showed the impracticability of colo-He does NOT say that Rev. Hubbard Winslow's nizing the colored race; and also answered the definition of Republican Liberty-"the liberty to objections commonly raised to the plan of immethe brotherhood will allow and protect"-is a true was then offered by Samuel Ross, and passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved,-That those who oppose emancipation, except on condition that the blacks be colothe seducer, lest we be accused of apologising for ized, are doing much to retard the progress of the seduced:" and he argues the whole case from liberty and human rights, and do encourage a speanalogies in which the sufferers by the Alton mob, cies of cruelty and injustice scarcely less dreadful

The two following were offered by C. Neil,

Resolved,-That American slavery, as it now exists, we regard as a palpable violation of the lingly inflame the public, or any part of the publaws of Jehovah, and incompatible with the mild, lic, with rage, any more than with lust, or wine, holy, and benevolent precepts of our merciful Reand be innocent:" after informing us that he does deemer, and it ought immediately to cease to not mean to "answer the question directly," whe- exist; and all arguments used to advocate policy ther Lovejoy did right or wrong in staying and as a standard of duty, in preference to the word of

Resolved,-That those who, in this age of light in the Alton case, why does he not, like a man, (if and knowledge, attempt to vindicate, from the not like a minister,) tell us plainly what he does word of God, a system so sinful, so oppressive, hold respecting Lovejoy? If he believe him and and so utterly at variance with the spirit of the his friends guilty of instigation of riot and murder, gospel as that of American slavery, (when they understand its pernicious effects,) ought to be regarded as destitute of the spirit of Christ, as those

who reject the whole "counsel of God." A. L. Benedict offered the following resolution

which also passed unanimously: Resolved,-Thrt this society recommend to its others." I do not mean to review his piece, which, auxiliaries the plan of raising funds in aid of the anti-slavery cause by the perpetual subscription especially on the subject of slavery, is as remark- list; i. e., for every member of the A. S. S. to enter able for its perverse acuteness as for its malicious his or her name in a register, provided for that bearing; but simply state that from personal knowl- purpose, with a sum annexed there, to be paid

The secretary then proceeded to elect officers nate in exciting other than "holy" feeling hereto- for the ensuing year, which resulted in the follow-

BANONI DICKERMAN, President. SAMUEL Ross, SAMUEL ROSS,
DANIEL OSBORNE,
Vice-Presidents. CHARLES NEIL, Secretary. MILO D. PETTIBONE, Cor. Sec. EDW. POTTER, Treasurer.

Councillors. Daniel C. Thurston, Reuben Benedict, Zenas Root, sen., David F. Finley, Thomas Hance.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in Del. on the second Monday in February, 1838. The society met in Del. according to adjournment. Meeting was opened as usual, when an

address was delivered by Saml. Cochran, which

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage-without o'erflowing, full."

The following resolutions were offered by A. L. Benedict, and unanimously passed:

Resolved,-That our auxiliary societies be requested to send up to the county meeting at least six delegates.

Resolved,-That in case of the non-attendance of delegates, they be enjoined to send up written reasons for their absence.

Resolved,-That the auxiliary societies report at our next meeting the number of members in each society. Resolved,-That a committee of four be ap-

pointed to investigate the situation of the colored people in this county, and report next meeting their number, the number of those who can read and write, the number of children of a suitable age to go to school, the amount of property owned by them, their occupations, and such other informachurches of Jesus Christ?" See Luke iii. 8. 1 tion as they may think proper. The following persons were then elected for the purposes mentioned in the resolution, viz: Wm. Ream, A. L. Benedict, S. W. Knapp, and Mr. Bingham. On motion, the society employed S. Cochran

to spend two weeks in visiting and lecturing through the various parts of this county. Resolved,-That the proceedings of this meet-

ing, together with those of the last quarterly meeting of the society, be forwarded to the Philanthropist for publication. CHARLES NEIL, Sec.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL .- Not any one particular Attorney-General, but the Attorney-General in the abstract." One would think there must be some peculiar influence in this office to produce, even in a powerful intellect, a servile temper, inclined to truckle to power rather than to befriend the oppressed. It is a noticeable coincidence, that Foster's reprint of the Edinburgh Review has just made the literary public of this country familiar with the details of the attorney-generalship of him who is characterized by a celebrated poet as "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

Of the three points here indicated, our readers will readily fix upon one at least, in which our modern trio of state attornies, Beardsley, Linder, and Austin may claim equality with the immortal Bacon. By the way, we apprehend our correspondent, last week, was out in his surmise that the whole three were aiming to make themselves governors by favoring mobs. We do not believe Attorney-General Austin expects to be governor. Possibly he may, however, be following a precedent of earlier date, and emulating the footsteps of that celebrated Attorney-General of whom the Edinburgh Review says, "He made himself a servile advocate, that he might become a corrupt judge." Fortunately for Massachusetts, there are no vacancies on her bench; and if there were, the appointing power is too closely dependent on a virtuous yeomanry to carry out the precedent .-

Law has triumphed in Connecticut. Two of the rioters who assailed Mr. Ludlow at Meriden, have been convicted by the Supreme Court at New Haven, and sentenced to prison for six months. Mr. Ludlow in giving his evidence, read the sermon in court that he was preaching when assailed by the mob. Judge Wait presided at the trial, with great uprightness. The state's attorney, Hon. Ralph I. Ingerson, did his duty. Our readers will recollect that several "gentlemen of property and standing" were implicated in the affair. Whether the net will let the "big fish" escape we shall see. Particulars next week.

From the Evening Post. Power of Congress over the District of Columbia No. VII.

abers of Congress in the recent discussi Southern members of Congress in the recent discussions have conceded the power of a contingent abolition in the District, by suspending it upon the consent of the people, Such a doctrine from declaimers like Messrs. Alford of Georgia, and Walker of Mississippi, would excite no surprise; but that it should be honored with the endorsement of such men as Wm. C. Rives and Benjamin Watkins Leigh is quite unaccountable. Is constitutional power, conveyed by express grant, a mere creature of contingency? Besides, if the recovery of the recole of the District be necessary, the conexpress grant, a mere creature of contingency? Besides, if the consent of the people of the District be necessary, the consent of the whole people must he had—not that of a majority, hewever large. Majorities, to be authoritative, must be legal—and a legal majority without either legislative power, or right of representation, or even the electoral franchise, would be an anomaly. In the District of Columbia, such a thing as a majority in a legal sense is unknown to law. To talk of the power of a majority, or the will of a majority there, is mere mouthing. A majority? Then it has an authoritative will—and an organ to make it known and an executive to carry it into effect-Where are they !and an executive to carry it into effect—Where are they !—
We repeat it—if the consent of the people of the District be
necessary, the consent of every one is necessary—and universal consent will come only with the Greek Kalends and a
perpetual motion. A single individual might thus perpetuate slavery in defiance of the expressed will of a whole
people. The most common form of this fallacy is given by
Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in his speech, February 16th, 1835,
in this department of Congress to about a least of Congress to about a least of the congress to a bout a least of the congress of the con in which he denied the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District unless the inhabitants owning slaves petitioned for it!! What! pray Congress to use a power it never had?
"It is required of a man according to what he hath," saith the scripture. I commend Mr. Wise to Paul for his ethicks. Would that he had got his logic of him! If Congress does not possess the power, why taunt it with its weakness, by asking its exercise? Why mock it by demanding impossibilities? Petitioning, according to Mr. Wise, is in matters of legislation, omnipotence itself—the very source of all constitutional power; for, asking Congress to do what it cannot do, gives it the power,-to pray the exercise of a power that is not, creates it. A beautiful theory? Let us work it both ways. If to petition for the exercise of a power that is not creates it-to petition against the exercise of a power that is, annihilates it. As Southern gentlemen are partial to summary processes, pray, sirs, try the virtue of your own recipe on "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever"; a better subject for experiment and test of the prescription could not be had. But if the petitions of the citizens of the District give Congress the right to abolish slavery, they impose the duty; if they confer authority, they create obligation. If Congress may abolish because of an expression of their will, it must abolish at the bidding of that will. To make Congress dependant on the District for authority, is to make it a subject of its authority, restraining the exercise of its own discretion and sinking it into a mere organ of the District's will. We proced to another objection. "The Southern states would not have ratified the constitution if they had supposed that it gave power." It is a sufficient answer to this objection that the northern states would not have ratified if, it they had supposed that it withheld the power. It "suppositions, are to take the place of the constitution .- coming from both sides, they neutralize each other. To argue a constitutional question by guessing at the "suppositions" that might have been made by the parties to it, would find small favor in a court of law. But even a desperate shift is some easement when sorely pushed. If this question is to be settled by "suppositions," suppositions shall be forth

coming and that without stint. First then I affirm that the North ratified the Constitution, "supposing" that slavery had begun to wax old and would speedily vanish away, and especially that the abolition of the slave trade, which by the constitution was to be handed over to Congress in twenty years, would cast it head-

Would the North have adopted the Constitution

giving three-fifths of the "slave property" a repre-sentation, if it had "supposed" that the slaves would have increased from half a million to two of 1840 would give to the slave States 30 representatives of "slave property?" If they had "supposed" that this representation would have controlled the Legislation of the government, and carried against the North every question vital to its interests, would Alexander Hamilton, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, John Langdon, and Rufus King have been such madmen, as to sign the Constitution, and the Northern States such suicides as to ratity? Every self-preserving instinct would have shrieked at such an infatuate immolation. At the adoption of the United States Constitution, slavery was regarded as a fast waning system. This conviction was universal. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Grayson, St. George Tucker, Madison, Chancellor Wythe, Pendleton, Lee, Blair, Mason, Page, Parker, Edmund Randolph, Iredell, Spaight, Ramsey, William Pinckney, Luther Martin, James McHenry, Saml. Chase, and nearly all the Illustrious names. South of the Potomac, proclaimed it before the sun, that the days of slavery were beginning to be numbered! A reason urged in the Convention that formed the truly the greatest curse that has been entailed upon United States Constitution, why the word slave should not be used in it, was, that when slavery should cease, there might remain upon the National Charter no record that it had ever been. (See speech of Mr. Burril, of R. I., on the Missouri

In July, 1787, the old Congress passed the celebrated or dinance abolishing slavery in the north western territory, and declaring that it should never thereafter exist there. This ce was passed while the Convention that formed the United States Constitution was in session. At the first ses sion of Congress under the Constitution, this ordinance wa ratified by a special act. Washington, fresh from the dis cussions of the convention, in which more than forty days had been spent in adjusting the question of slavery, gave it his approval. The act passed with only one dissenting voice, (that of Mr. Yates of New York), the South equally with the North avowing the fitness and expediency of the measure on general considerations, and indicating thus carly the line of national policy, to be pursued by the United States Government on the subject of slavery.

In the debates of the North Carolina Convention, Judge

Iredell, a member of the convention that formed the United States Constitution said, "When the entire abolition of slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to every generous mind and every friend of human nature.' Mr. Galloway said, "I wish to see this abominable trade bu an end to. I apprehend the clause (touching the slave trade)
means to bring forward manumision." Luther Martin, of
Md. a member of the convention that formed the United
States Constitution, said "We ought to authorize the General Government to make such regulations as shall be thought most advantageous for the gradual abolition of slavery and the emancipation of the slaves which are already in the States." Judge Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the framers of the constitution, said in the Pennsylvania Convention of '87, see deb. Pa. Con. p. 303, 156, "I consider this [the clause relative to the slave trade) as laying the foundati banishing slavery out of this country. It will produce the same kind of gradual change which was produced in Pennsylvania; the new States which are to be formed will be under the control of Congress in this particular, and slaves will never be introduced among them." "It presents us withthe pleasing prospect that the rights of mankind will be acknowledged and established throughout the union. Yet the lapse a few years, and Congress will have power to exterminate avery within our borders." In the Virginia Convention of '87, Mr. Tyler opposed with great power the clause in the United States Constitution prohibiting the abolition of the slave trade till 1808. "My earnest desire is, that it shall be slave trade till 1808. "My samest desire is, that it shall be handed down to posterity that I opposed this wicked clause." Mr Johnson said,—"The principle of smancipation has begun since the revolution. Let us do what we will, it will some round," Deb. Va. Con. p. 163. In the Mass. Con. of '88, Judge Dawes, said, "although slavery is not smitten by an appolexy yet it has received a mortal wound and will die of consumption," Deb. Mass. Con. p. 60. General Heath said, that "slavery was confined to the States now existing, it could not be extended. By their ordinance Congress had declared that the new States should be republican States, and have no slavery." p. 117.—Washington, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, says. "There are in Pennsylvania, laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither Maryland nor Virginia have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period net remote." In 1782, Virginia passed her celebrated manumission act. Wishin nine years from that time nearly eleven thousand slaves were voluntarily emancipated by their masters. See Tucker's Dissertation, p. 72. In 1787, Maryland nor Virginia passed her action that their masters. Bee Tucker's Dissertation, p. 72. In 1787, Marying in numbers?

Maryland in a speech in Congress, Dec. 27, 1826, speaking of manumissions under that act, said that "the progress emancipation was astonishing, the States became crowd with a free black population."

with a free black population."

Hon. James Campell in an address before the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1787, said, "Our separation from Great Britain has extended the empire of humanity. The time is not far distant when our sister states n imitation of our example shall turn their vassals into free-non." The Convention that formed the United States Constitution being then in session, attended at the delivery of this oration with General Washington at their head. Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention of '88, arguing the power of Congress under the United States Constitution to abolish slavery in the States said. "Another thing will conribute to bring this event (the abolition of slavery) about,— Slavery is detested. We feel its fatal effects, we deplor tribute to bring this event (the abolition of slavery) about.—Slavery is detested: We feel its fatal effects, we deplore it with all the pity of humanity," Deb. Va. Con. p. 431. In a letter January 18, 1773, to Robert Pleasants, afterwards president of the Virginia Abolition Society, he says, "Believe me I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to bolish slavery. It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion to show that it is at variance with that law that war rants slavery. I exhort you to persevere in so worthy a res-

In the "Memoirs of the Revolutionary war in the Southern Department," by Gen. Lee, of Va., Commandant of the Partizan Legion, is the following: "The Constitution of the United States, adopted lately with so much difficulty, has effectually provided against this evil, [by importation] after a few years. It is much to be lamented that having done and the lately and the states are much in this way, a provision had not been made for the states. so much in this way, a provision had not been made for the

gradual abolition of slavery." p. 233—4.
In a letter to Dr. Price, of London, who had just publi shed a pamphlet in favor of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Jef-ferson, then Minister at Paris, says: "From the mouth to the ferson, then Minister at Paris, says: "From the mouth to the head of the Chesapeake, the bulk of the people will approve of your pamphlet in theory, and it will find a respectable minerity ready to adopt it in practice—a minerity which, for weight and worth of character, prependerates against the greater number." Speaking of Virginia, he says—"This is the next state to which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spectacle of justice in conflict with avaric and oppressions. ion,—a conflict in which the sacred side is gaining daily recruits," Jefferson's Posthumous Works, V. I. p. 268.

Mr. Faulkner, in a speech before the Virginia Legisla ture, Jan. 20, 1832, said—"The idea of a gradual emanci pation and removal of the slaves from this commonwealth is coeval with the declaration of our independence from the British yoke. It sprung into existence during the first session of the General Assembly, subsequent to the formation of your Republican Government. When Virginia stood sustained in her legislation by the pure and philosophic intel-lect of Pendleton—by the patriotism of Mason and Lee—by the searching vigor and sagacity of Wythe, and by the all embracing, all comprehensive genius of Thomas Jefferson!
Sir, it was a committee composed of those five illustrious
men, who, in 1777, submitted to the general assembly of
this State, then in session, a plan for the gradual emancipa-

tion of the slaves of this commonwealth."

Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, late United States Senator from Virginia, in his letters to the people of Virginia, in 1832, signed Appomattox, p. 43, says—"I thought, till very lately, that it was known to every body that during the Reolution, and for many years after, the abolition of slavery was a favorite topic with many of our ablest statesmen, who en-tertained, with respect, all the schemes which wisdom or ingenuity could suggest for accomplishing the object. Mr. Wythe, [the Chancellor,] to the day of his death, was for simple abolition, considering the objection to color as founded in prejudice. Mr. Jefferson retained his opinion, and now we have these projects revived,"

(From the Emancipator.]

The Cry for Light in the South

WYTHE.

One highly affecting consideration, connected with slavery in this nation, is the rigid and arbitrary surveillance under which the whites are held. n regard to any means of obtaining information on the subject of abolition. However deeply they may be convinced of the importance of the abolition movement, and that in its progress it does certainly involve, for weal or woe, all the interests of the country, and of the persons and families in it, and though their minds swell with the intensest desire to understand the nature and watch the operations of this new power that has risen up, so lofty in its pretensions and so indomitable in its spirit; there is probably not a man in the southern states who would dare to have publicly known that he was a purchaser and a diligent reader of the publications, which are bringing upon the South, with the unerring and resistless certainty of time's progress, the greatest social revolution of the age. millions and a half by 1838-and that the census How long will freeborn Americans submit to this ignoble dictation?

The occasion of the ceived by the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, some weeks since, from two professional gentlemen in one of the Carolinas, proposing certain inquiries, and evincing at once a singreat, and to us, a very marvellous amount of incorrect impressions, respecting the principles and measures of the Society. We give the letter, suppressing names and dates, premising that pains have been taken to ascertain that it is perfectly authentic, and written in good faith.

"Mu Dear Sir,-We have been viewing your very laudable efforts as regards the abolition of slavery in the South with the most sincere pleasure and satisfaction.

We can assure you that we are willing to cooperate with you in attempting the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States, as we consider slavery a great moral and political evil; and this free and happy nation.

Although the efforts of individuals in the South who are in favor of abolishing slavery, must, evi dently be feeble, on account of their number being small, and the danger which they incur in openly expressing their opinions on that subject, yet they are highly gratified at the course some of our northern brethren have pursued, who having raised themselves above the vulgar prejudices of the rabble, at the evident risk of their personal popularity, advocate principles which seem to us to be highly advantageous to the common interests and honor of our native land.

Truth may for a season be obscured by the clouds of prejudice and passion, yet it will finally shine forth with all its resplendent beauty, and on this account will posterity finally adopt your sentiments, and impartial history award to you and your friends the honors which you and they so richly deserve. The sentiments of Wilberforce and the fearless and upright course which the friends of suffering humanity have pursued, will ever be admired by the philanthropist and the philosopher.

You must be well aware, that most of us are ignorant of the intentions of the emancipationists relative to slavery in many respects, at least such is the case with the undersigned, because we can obtain neither pamphlets nor papers that advocate emancipation, without great personal risk; and we are sorry to confess that the southern States, on this subject, are so much excited that

they will neither hear the details of humanity or reason, and the citizens of these States refuse altogether to listen to the arguments advanced on the opposite side, and will not even permit those, are favorably disposed, to learn your friends' opinions on this subject, or to express their sentiments openly. All the information which the undersigned have obtained relative to emancipation, is by extracts taken from abolition papers. and published in the southern papers. These are very few in number, and on this account we wish to receive more information on this subject. 'Tis true, that the undersigned know that the friends of equal rights and philanthropy, are in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, (which they highly

approve,) yet they are ignorant of many other thiegs connected with this subject. We therefore respectfully solicit your attention and request you to answer this communication by letter, which by doing you will confer a great fa vor on two of your warmest supporters and admi-

rers. We beg leave to propound to you the following

1. What proportion in numbers do the emancipationists in the Northern States bear to those who

are opposed to them? 2 Do you think that the abolitionists are increa

3. Are thay in favor of amalgamating the blacks with the whites? or are they in favor of shipping them to Africa?

4. Are they in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, or of waiting until the South becomes in favor of it? 5. Do you not think that there would be danger

of causing a civil war by Congress immediately abolishing slavery? These are all the questions to which we wish to

eceive answers at present. We can assure you that if you will answer this etter, we are willing to give you any information which you can desire, concerning the treatment of slaves at the South in our next. You will oblige us if you will send some copies of the Emancipator, or some pamphlets on abolition and direct

them to-"ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq."

> From the National Intelligencer. Slavery in the District of Golumbia.

President Van Buren has expressed the opinion. that if Virginia and Maryland had ever imagined Congress would have abolished slavery in the district of Columbia, they would not have ceded the territory to the United States; and a large proportion of the members of the present senate, in their late proceedings on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions. concede that it would be a violation of the public faith for Congress to abolish slavery in the district. The following historical facts, which seem entirely to have been lost sight of by those who entertain these opinions, will conclusively show that Virginia and Maryland had good grounds for believing, and must have believed, that Congress would not only conceive itself possessed of the power, but that it would exercise it, and even before this have abolished slavery in the district.

In March, 1784, Virginia ceded to the United States the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and stipulated that the citizens thereof should have their possession and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties."

Soon after the cession was made, Congress referred the subject to a committee, consisting of Jefferson, of Virginia; Chase, of Maryland; and Howell, of Rhode Island. This committee reported an ordinance or fundamental law for the government of the territory, and of the states to be ormed out of it; one provision of which was "That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted to have been personally guilty. A motion was made to strike out this clause:-"And on the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?" the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Howell.

New Hampshire	-				Mr. Foster, ay.
Massachusetts					Mr. Gerry, ay.
Rhode Island					Mr. Ellery, ay.
Connecticut .					Mr. Sherman, ay.
New York .					Wadsworth ay. Mr. De Witt, ay. Paine, ay. Ag
New Jersey .					Mr. Dick, ay. (1.)
Pennsylvania	•	٠	٠	•	Mr. Mifflin, ay. Montgomery, ay. Hand, ay.
Maryland	•				Mr. McHenry, no. Stone, no.
Virginia	•	•		•	Mr. Jefferson, ay. Hardy, no.
North Carolina					Mercer, no. Mr. Spraight, no. Williamson, ay.
South Carolina	٠				Mr. Read, no. Beresford, no.

"March 16, 1785, a motion was made by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Ellery, that the fol-

"That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in ano of the states described in the resolve of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise than in punishment of crimes wherecere and candid desire to know the truth, and a of the party shall have been personally guilty; and that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of states, and each of the states described in the said resolve of the 23d April, 1784."

On the question of commitment, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, voted in the affirmative; Virginia (3) North Carolina, and South Carolina in the negative. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the 7th of July, 1786, Congress resolved that the stipulation contained in the cession of Virginia, respecting the division into separate states of the territory north-west of the Ohio river. would be attended with great inconvenience, and recommended Virginia to revise and alter the terms of cession, which was afterwards done.

September 29, 1786, Congress took into consideration an ordinance for the government of the north-western territory, reported by a committee consisting of Johnson of Connecticut, Pinckney of South Carolina, Smith of New York, Dane of Massachusetts, and McHenry of Maryland; and, after considering it from time to time, it was recommitted to a committee consisting of Carrington and R. H. Lee of Virginia, Dane of Massa chusetts, Kean of South Jarolina, and Smith of New York, whose report was read the first time, July 11, 1787. This ordinance is similar, in its leading and fundamental provisions to that reported in 1784 by the committee of which Mr. Jeffer son (4) was chairman, and, like that, contained prohibition of slavery in the following words:-There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted!" On the 13th of July, 1787, this ordinance was adopted by Congress with the concurrence not only of every state, but every individual member of every state present except one, Mr. Yates, of New York.

On the 27th of December, 1788, Virginia passed a re solution offering to cede, and on the 3d of December, 1789 passed an act in which she , forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the government of the United States," a trac of country not exceeding ten miles square, for the ponent seat of government of the United States. The co of Maryland, for a similar purpose, was made December 23 1788, and is absolute and without restriction or limitation.

1788, and is absolute and without restriction or limitation. This statement of facts shows,—1st, That Virginia ceded to the United States an extensive territory, separated from her only by a river, and bordering on her for about one thousand miles, Kentucky being then a part of Virginia. 2d, That Congress had, after having had the subject under consideration for more than three years, abolished slavery in it by the extraordinary concurrence of all its members in it by the extraordinary concurrence of all its members who voted, except enc. 3d. That the measure originated with Thomas Jefferson, the favorite son of Virginia and of the nation, and who was asisted by Chase, a prominent son and distinguished jurist of Maryland. And 4th, That with the knowledge of these facts, and immediately and the contract of the contract after their occurrence, Virginia and Maryland ceded the district of Columbia to the United States, without restriction as to the prohibition of slavery, or indeed without im-

(1) To entitle a state to a vote, she must have at least two (2) Seven, or a majorrity of the whole number of state 13, were wanted to carry the question.

(3) Grayson voted in the affirmative; Hardy and Lee in

(4) To Mr. Jefferson is, therefore, justly due the credit of the ordinance for the government of the north-west territory, and not Mr. Dane, as claimed for him by his New England friends.

the north-west territory.

Seeing, then, what Congress had done in abolishing slavery in what had been a part of Virginia, and in which territory there were a considerable number of slaves, how can it be said that Virginia and Maryland would not have ceded the district of Columbia if they had supposed Congress would ever abolish slavery in it? or that the doing so now, at the expiration of near half a century, can be conceived to violate any implied faith to be these two century.

to violate any implied faith to those two states? Knowing that you have but little room in your column at this season of the year for correspondents, I will only add, in conclusion, what a strange contrast the proceedings of 1787 present to those of 1837! Then the abolition of slavery in an extensive territory, boildering on the slave-holding states, met with no opposition. No fears were then entertained that such an act would endanger the Union, or tend to disturb the quiet of any portion of it, It was not then denounced as the first step to Congress abolishing slavery in the slaveholding states. No; slavery was then considered by all as an evil; now it is pronounced by some a blessing. What strange perversion! What strange delusion! Especially in this enlightened and liberal age, when there is abroad an ameliorating spirit, more powerful its effects in the moral and political world than the team-engine in the mechanical.

PROSPECTUS.

Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, Enlarged. In the opinion of not a few in whose judgment the public are wont to place confidence, the time is fully come when the most important practical question of this age should have a journal of the higher order devoted to its discussion. Apathy is departed. The pen or the sword must soon decide whether or not slavery is to remain one of the elements of our republic. By all those who prefer the mode of arguto that of brute force, it cannot but be deemed important that there should be a periodical in which all questions pertaining to slavery may be settled in the light of thorough investigation. Surely, the many gifted minds that are now intensely concentrating their powers of thought upon this subject, will forfeit their high responsibilities to God and the age in which they live, if they do not make their vindication of liberty not only effectual for the present, but as durable as the causes which lead to oppression. The interests and the history of the present controversy are too important to he committed to the sheet which perisheth with the day that gives it birth. Such was the conviction which originated the Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, and it has acquired fresh strength with every day. Two volumes have been completed; but from the narrownes of their limits, and the

It is now proposed to ENLARGE the work, and give it a haracter almost entirely new.

I. Each number will contain at least 250 pages, making

maliness of the labor bestowed upon them, they have by no

neans satisfied the demands of the case to which they have

nes of 500 pages per annum, of the size and quality of the North American Review.
II. About 150 pages will be devoted to the discussion o

lavery, and topics intimately relating to it.

III. At least 50 pages will be occupied by a minute and ondensed record of facts and events, both foreign and domestic, which go to form the history of the abolition mov

IV. The remaining pages will be open to uncontroversia terature. Since the slave-holders have confessed that the iterature of the world is against them, it is not doubted that his department will receive contributions from the best

V. The most prominent characteristic of the work will be its openness to both sides to the controversy. Articles in favor of slavery, or opposed to either the doctrines or mea-sures of the abolitionists, if possessing sufficient literary merit, and accompanied by the name of the writer, will be admitted to the extent of 75 pages in each number, and the replies will, in all cases, be restricted to the same length as the articles which call them forth. The strongest champions of slavery, as well as those who, professing opposition to that system, are also hostile to the doctrines or me the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be invited to avai them of this department of the Magazine for the promulgation of their sentiments. They will be treated with courtesy their articles will be printed with the utmost attention to a curacy, in the same type with the rest of the work; and i will be their fault, or that of their cause, if the abolitionist do not thus receive the fire of one of their own batteries, The conductors of this work will always prefer living me to men of straw, as their antagonists.

VI. Pains will be taken to give value to the work by offering adequate compensation to able writers whose pens are their living. The exigencies of the cause will frequently require articles of deep research, that will cost laborious and long-continued examination both of books and men. The right men to make such investigations are not always the ones who can do it gratuitously. Nor can we expect any one to undertake such a taskfor a mere newspaper. It is the province of such a work as the one proposed, to call forth, by suitable rewards and a durable page, the best literary talents. To this end we shall by no means confine ourselves to our own country, but shall endeavor to attact contribuguage. It is necessary to undermine and countermine the fortress of oppression, beneath and around, as well as to come down upon it with hail and fire from above. It is time for the advocates of human rights throughout the world, to make common cause against the system of chattel-bondage, and annihilate, if it be possible, all its pretensions, wheth

justice, expediency or necesssity. It is not necessary to dwell on the value of such a work to the constitutions between the thirteen original all who feel any degree of interest in the moral or physical welfare of the human race. What abolitionist will not de sire to possess an encyclopædia of the cause, and to bequeatly t to his children? Will any one be deterred by a pricewhich, after all, is less, in proportion to the matter, than that of any of our first rate Reviews?

Arrangements somewhat extensive have already been made to fill the pages of the enlarged Magazine. Of the many writers favorably known to the public, who have pronised contributions regularly or occasionally, we have liberty to name the following:

N. P. Rogers, Esq. Prof. W. Smyth, Rev. J. Blanchard, Gerrit Smith, Esq. Rev. Samuel Steele, Rev. George Beecher Pres. Beriah Green, Rev. George Allen, Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, Wendell Phillips, Esq. Rev. Samuel Crothers, Henry B. Stanton, Esq. Rev. Sam'l. J. May, Jos. H. Kimball, Esq. Wm. L. Garrison, Esq. I. W. Browne, Esq. Wm. Leggett, Esq. Benjamin Lundy, Esq. S. E. Sewall, Esq. Dr. John Farmer, Wm. Goodell, Esq. Rev. J. Leavitt, Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq. Alvan Stewart, Esq. Mrs. L. M. Child, E. D. Barber, Esq. Rev. John Black, D. D. Rev. John Monteith. Rev. Edward R. Tyler, Rev. James A. Thome, Isaac Fisher, Esq. Rev. A. W. Black, Mrs. M. W. Chapman *Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, Hon. W. Jay, Dr. James McCune Smith James G. Birney, Esq. Rev. Chas. Follen, D. D. Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D. Chas. Stuart, J. G. Whittier, Esq. Prof. John Morgan, Prof. Henry Cowles, Rev. Asa. Shinn, D. D. Prof. John P. Cowles, Rev. Amos A. Phelps, Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D. David Lee Child, Esq. C. C. Burleigh,

For a single copy, \$5 00 per annum, payable at the time of subscribing, or on the delivery of the first number. If payment be delayed till the appearance of the second number, \$6 00 will be required.

For five copies, \$20 00 per annum will be received; but i payment be delayed as above, \$5 00 will be required for each copy. The first number will be issued as soon as the su

Subscriptions and payment will be received by the Pub shing Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 143 Nassau street, New York. Communications should h essed to the editor, E. WRIGHT, Jr., at the same place.

The travelling and local agents of the American Antithorized and requested to act as agents for the Quarterly An-

TIt is expected other names will soon be added to the

Newspapers friendly to the plan are requested to give ve one or more insertions *Murdered at Alton; Ill., Nov. 7, 1837.

OHIO PENITENTIARX,-The following comp financial results between the Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio, and that at Auburn, New York, the past year, (1837,)

may be interesting. Expenses for general support of the the Auburn prison,
Earnings of convicts, and other sources of profit, Loss to the State, \$12,431 78

Expenses for the general support of the Ohio Penitentiary, -Earnings of convicts and other sources of profit,

Thus while the Aubern prison has lost \$12,431 78, the Ohio prison has made, in the same time, \$8,152 51; showing a difference in favor of the Ohio prison of \$20,584 27. Onlo prison has made, in the same time, \$8,15% 51; snowing a difference in favor of the Ohio prison of \$20,584 27.

The Ohio prison has paid, in the same time, for the prosecution of convicts, (an item not paid by the Auburn prison,) \$4,751 41. This, for a fair comparison, should be added to the balance in favor of the Ohio prison, which would make it \$25,336 69. At the close of the year, the Auburn prison contained 70s

onvicts, and the Ohio Penitentiary 392.

The doings of the Ohio Penitentiary, the year past, will not suffer in comparison with any institution of the United States.—Jour. & Reg.

INDIANA—CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION The undersigned, having been appointed, by the Decatur County Anti-Slavery Society, a committee to correspond with other Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of emancipation, in reference to form-Indiana, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the friends of the cause throughout the state to the subject. It is believed that the organization of a State Society, is indispensable to the prosperity of the cause in the state, and that it would very much aid its general advancement. Experience teaches that the efforts of individuals, or of separate societies, are much cramped, and their influence exceedingly circumscribed, without the aid of an organization that will enable them to concentrate their influence, by associating and uniting their counsels and efforts, for the promotion of the cause in which they may be engaged. While many, in our sister states, are aroused

nd are taking hold of the anti-slavery cause in good earnest—are investigating the subject of human in the state of Delaware. Where is New Jersey rights-are exposing the sin and impolicy of slavery, before this great nation-are urging the claims of the oppressed slave upon the southern conscience—and showing that no people can enslave their fellow men, without inflicting upon themselves the deepest injury;-Indiana, though inferior to none of her sister states, in her sense of moral justice, her political acumen and integrity, or her generous feelings of philanthropy and patriotism, is yet in a great measure asleep on the subject of American slavery: no adequate means having been employed, by the friends of emancipation, to call into proper action her moral energies. But few anti-slavery prints circulate, or are read any where in the state; but few public lectures have been given on the subject. The people want, and must have light. We need able and efficient public lecturers, whose business it shall be to call the attention of the community to the subject of slavery-to set forth the sentiments of antislavery men, and explain the nature and tendency of their measures in such way, as, if possible, to remove from the public mind that undue and hurtful prejudice which it is the lot of the friends of immediate emancipation to encounter, every where in the free states, on account of the slaveholding influence; to show the adaptation of the means employed to secure the objects intended, namelythe peaceable emancipation and moral elevation of the enslaved in our country, and also to secure thereby the best interests, both of their masters and the whole community. We need to have the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other anti-slavery prints, widely circulated, and generally read, in order that the people may be brought to feel a lively interest in the subject; and in order that they may examine our weapons, which, indeed, are not carnal, but, we trust, migh ty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of slavery, in our beloved country. And it is not to be expected that any of these objects, so desirable, and so indispensable, can ever be so fully, if at all accomplished, without the aid of a State Society. We would, therefore, in discharge of the duty enjoined upon us, beg leave to submit to the consideration of the friends of the cause in In-

diana the following Proposal.

1st. That measures be taken by Anti-Slavery Societies, and friends of the cause throughout the state, to obtain and forward to the editor of the Philanthropist, against the 30th day of June next, the names of such citizens as wish a Convention to be called, in order to form a society for the state; and that the editor be requested to publish call, that the friends of the cause are desirous form a State Society, then

2d. The Convention, composed, if possible, of all who call for it, and all others who are like minded, shall meet at———, on ————, the
—— day of ———, 1838, at — o'clock, in order to form the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society. SAMUEL DONNELL, sen. } Committee.

JAMES M'COY,

ITEMS FROM EASTERN PAPERS. The United States and Mexico.

We inserted here, the other day, a translation of the Message of the President of Mexico to the Congress of that Republic, at the opening of its session. We have since received the Mexican papers containing the original. In the same papers we find the reply of the President of the Chamber to the speech of BUSTAMENTE, from which we have procured a translation to be made of the following paragraphs:

"It is much to be regretted that the Government of the UNITED STATES does not correspond to the frankness and good faith of that of Mexico .-The day will, doubtless, arrive in which the American nation will feel convinced that we are no less conscientious and religiously scrupulous in the fulfilment of our contracts than zealous in the maintenance of our rights and firm in the preservation of our honor and dignity.

"In respect to the war upon Texas, it is necessary that it should be carried on, and that those adventurers who have shown so much ingratitude in return for the benefits they have received from this nation, should be chastised for the same; and the Executive will have placed at its disposal all the means necessary for this purpose, dependent upon the Legislative body."-Nat. Enq.

AMHERST COLLEGE.-We are happy to be corrected in regard to the present position of this respectable college, with respect to the cause of God's suffering poor. A few years ago, about 50 students were ordered to disband their organization and discontinue their meetings in behalf of the slave. But such has been the progress of light, that during the past year, those who wished have been allowed to assemble for prayer; and recently, on a petition for leave to organize a society, the request was cheerfully granted, and a society has been formed auxiliary to the A. A. S. Society .-Our correspondent says, "At a moment's warning. 60 members of college have associated, under a constitution similar in its principles to that of the ter from 5 to 10,000. One of the reasons assigned for this parent society." It is expected that when those bsent shall return, there will be a large increase. The prohibition against introducing the subject of slavery in their college exercises is also withdrawn. Says our friend, "The policy of restriction, we believe, is now repudiated, as alike unwise and unjust." Most of the faculty are supposed to be essentially with us in sentiment .- Emancipator.

Demerara. In one of the city newspapers, last week, wer some extracts from southern papers, giving unfavorable accounts of the working of the emancipation act in this island. We are satisfied the statements are incorrect, for it was but a day or two previous that we were informed by an American merchant of this city, who has correspondence and connections interested in property on the island, that it was directly the reverse. He said it would seem that the slaveholders in the United States must soon abandon the slave system from self-interest, as the productions of the West Indies could be soon afforded at such a cheap rate, that slave labor in this country would be very unprofitable.—Emancipator.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.—We pubished in the Herald of the 10th inst., two resolutions of the Georgia Conference on Slavery.— Bishop Morris presided at this conference. Did he put their resolutions, or suffer them to be put? How could he put a resolution, declaring that 'Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil," when the Discipline expressly calls it a "great evil." If the Georgia Conference has a right to pass resolutions declaring slavery to be not an evil, in direct opposition to the Discipline, has not the New England Conference a right to ing a State Anti-Slavery Society, for the state of pass resolutions declaring slavery to be a great evil, in accordance with the Discipline .- Zion's Herald.

Another State Society Formed.

A letter of W. H. Burleigh, dated Jan. 26, has ust come to hand. It gives an account of his labors in Chester Co., Pa. and in several places in the state of Delaware. He lectured twice at Wilmington, in a large hall used for public meetings, At the close of the lecture on the 22 of December, the Delaware State Anti-Slavery Society was formed; Thomas Garrett President, and Charles W. Denison Secretary. We hope for much good from it, particularly in promoting the abolition of slavery and the improvement of the people of color

MR. BIRNEY. This unfaltering advocate of the slave, during his recent visit to Maine, lectured almost every evening-and, truly, that State needs to be quickened almost as much as Maryland or Virginia. On Monday and Wednesday afternoon of this week, Mr. Birney addressed the joint committee of the Legislature in this city, on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The Representatives' Hall was well filled with spectators. The early hour at which our paper goes to press, prevents our announcing on what day Angelina E. Grimke will address the committee-probably, however, this afternoon (Friday.) Great curiosity is excited to hear her, and the Hall will doubtless be crowded to excess .- Liberator.

Abolitionism in Ohio.

In our paper, for last week, we inserted the proceedings of on Anti-Slavery Meeting at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. We had not then room for any remarks upon the subject, though we feel a very deep and lively interest in the novements of our friends in that quarter.

The writer of this article was one, of a few advocates of

the cause, who joined in the organization of an Abolition Society, at the place above named, in the year 1816. IT WAS THE FIRST ASSOCIATION OF THE KIND THAT WAS EVER FORMED IN OHIO. The first meeting consisted of not more than five or six persons, in our memory serves us.—They were, however, citizens of un-blemished character; and when the Society was fully organized, it soon obtained a great accession of numerical strength. In the ccurse of a few months, it numbered seven or eight auxiliary branches; and not less than five hundred names were enrolled as members. Ministers of the Gospel, of almost every denomination, and a number of the most eminent Lawyers, as well as private citizens of all religious sects and political parties, joined it. This association was denominated "The Union Humane Society." Charles Hammond, Esq., the present able editor of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, dranghted the Constitution, and was one of he most active members. We also recognize the names of several other efficient coadjutors of that period, in the pro ceedings of the late meeting, to which we have above alluded .- National Inquirer.

Pecuniary Circumstances of Lovejoy's Family.

Many friends have felt a deep interest in knowing the preise circumstances in which the martyr of Alton left his family. We believe the following extract of a letter from Rev. T. W. Graves, of Alton, to the editor of the Pittsburgh

Witness, gives the extract truth.
"In regard to the pecuniary condition of Br. Lovejoy's family, I remark, he has left a widow and an interestiting son, named EDWARD PAYSON, about two years of age,— He bids fair to resemble his deceased father, as to his externat features. Mrs. Lovejoy expects to be confined in about three months again. And it is with unfeigned pleasure, that I announce that she has recovered from her temporary derangement, and is improving in her general health. She state; and that the editor be requested to publish the names or number of all such, before the 15th day of July next; and if it shall appear, from the property, and is also in debt to a considerable amount, for amily expenses, &c. The Observer press has been so often mobbed, that since he has been in Alton, the paper has been to him and his friends, a source of great expense. Between hree and four thousand dollars have been paid out, for the use of the Observer, by a few members in my own church alone. I think, therefore, that any pecuniary assistance you may see fit to bestow for the use of the late Br. Lovejoy, or his bereaved family, will be thankfully received. Mrs. Love joy's mother is a widow in moderate circumstances; and, although she would not suffer her daughter to want for the necessaries of life: vet. I do not believe that, as Christians. as friends of the oppressed, we ought to permit this noble woman and her little children, to be dependent on the hos-

pitality of an aged mother." We presume all abolitionists will agree that the worthy widow of such a man, dying as he did, ought not to be thrown back destitute upon her relations for support. Let them then do as they ought. Money for her should be sent to R. G. Williams, New York.—Emancipator.

DISTURBANCES IN CUBA. - By the following, it will be erceived, that a band of "Maroons," -- which are, familiarly speaking, run-away slaves,—have "broken the ice" of REV-oLUTION in Cuba. It may be feared, that a dreadful retribution is near at hand, in the den of despotism—that reservoir of man-stealing, man-merchandizing, and Heaven-daring wickedness. But it is useless to speculate upon the matter at present. "All nature cries aloud," distinctly presaging the character of future events;—and the old says:-"Coming events cast their shadows before."-Nat.

INSURRECTION AT TRINIDAD .- Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this city, dated Trinidad de Cuba, Jan. 15:-"The only intelligence from this place, (of which you will, I presume, hear exaggerated details,) are the disturbances caused by a body of Maroon negroes, whose numbers being increased by fugitives from a plantation near town, that was under bad management, have sheltered themselves in the mountains, from whence they descended at night to commit depredations—having attacked several plantations, and caused a good deal of injury, one of them, (Mr. Baker's) most of whose buildings were burned-killing several persons and resisting the troops, by whom they were eventuall driven off.

Their number is estimated at from 100 to 200, and as several parties of soldiers and militia are in pursuit, it is to be hoped the gang may be suppressed or destroyed, Every planter has now a number of white men well armed, to prevent a "coup de main,"—and on my estate I have quite a little army, a piquet of soldiers, having been stationed there. The city is tranquil, and the militia prepared in all cases.— The colored or black population, even on the estates that have been attacked, show no disposition to join the Marcons, several of whom have been already overtaken and kiled, our resources for the restoration of order being ample." Philadelphia Exchange Books.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. It is stated in the London Observer, of Dec. 31, that min isters had under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the re-assembling of the two Houses, an increase in both the army and navythe former to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, and the measure, in addition to the unsettled state of the Canadas, the unfriendly tone of the message of the President of the United States, upon the boundary question.

It is stated that Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed com-

ander of the forces in Canada. The Best Hoax.

Hollis Parker, the awindler, who attempted to extort a sum of money from Governor Everett, under pretence of exposing a plot against his excellency, carried on, it is said, quite an extensive business of the same general kind, holding correspondence with many governors. But the most successful plot was this. He wrote to the governor of successful plot was this. He wrote to the governor of South Carolina, that there was a deep-laid abolition plot in south Carolina, that there was a deep-laid abolition plot in this part of the country with which he was minutely ac-quainted, for inundating the southern states with incen-diary publications, and producing insurrection among the slaves of the south, which he could expose with the aid of oney, but which could not be brought to light without.money, but which could not be brought to light without.—
The governor caught the bait, and greedily swallowed hook
and all. He sat down and immediately drew his check for
60 dollars, accompanied with a friendly letter to Parker,
imploring his vigilance and active exertions in bringing out
the whole plot. Poor man, what woful disappointment has
befallen him! Probably all the southern governors will be caught themselves before they will have the good fortune to catch the abolitionists in a plot. When will the southrons learn that the despised abolitionists are the most honest, frank, and open-hearted men, and the most sincere and devout Christians in the whole land!—Ib.

There is a considerable degree of genuine spirit of liberty in this state, although the curse of slavery rests upon it. in this state, although me cather than the Presbyterian clergy of the state, two or three years. The Presbyterian clergy of the state, two or three years ince published their views on the subject of slavery, emission published their views on the subject of slavery, emission or the state of the state, two or three years. since, published their views on the subject of slavery, em bodied, we believe, partly in a set of resolutions, declaring slavery to be a great evil, and that it ought to be abolished an slavery to a practicable; and recommending immediate adoption of means preparatory to its abolition. They were more inof means preparation, to the abolition. They were more in-dependent, just, and patriotic, than any thing we had then the from an equal number of clergymen in any free state. The legislature of Kentucky, three or four years since made an attempt to abolish slavery, and in the popular ch came within one, if we rightly remember, of carrying

On the murder of Lovejoy, the Louisville (Ky.) papers denounced the outrage in the most strong and indepe language; and expressed sentiments in favor of main the liberty of the press, worthy of freemen. They have since published many excellent articles on the same subject.

present legislature of Kentucky have been making provision for calling a convention to alter the state consti-tution, the chief object of which, it is said, is to see whether the people will abolish slavery. The newspapers in that state are accordingly inviting the people to come forward and express their minds freely on the subject.—Greenfield

The editor of one of the Charleston, S. C. papers says, "after the House of Representatives, at the instance and ON THE DICTATION OF THE SOUTH, had hermetically sealed the door against the intrusion of tion, &c."—Comment is unnecessary.

MR. BIRNEY IN MAINE,-We have seen a letter from this gentleman, giving an interesting account of his visit to Hallowell and Augusta. His lecture were attended by the most distinguished citizens, and he was welcomed with great hospitality. We regret that we have not room for

The Herald of Freedom says,—
Rev. S. J. May read a letter from John Quincy Adams which he had recently received from that venerable states-man, in which he urged the North to throw aside all minor est as with the voice of one man aga differences; and protest as with the voice of one man against the admission of Texas. He said the friends of this measure in both Houses of Congress are powerfully strong, and fearfully determined to accomplish this result, and that his only hope of the salvation of his country was in the indomitable spirit of liberty which now exists at the North rising above it and arresting the dlague which now seem about sinking our country into irrecoverable ruin.

THE PHILANTHROPIST. EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Letter of Samuel Ross.

Tuesday Morning, March 6, 1838.

The writer of this letter (the publication of which is commenced on our first page,) resides, we believe, in Brown, Delaware co. His moral character, so far as we can learn, is unimpeachable. In the annual circular of the Western Reserve College, of which he was formerly a student, and in a letter published in the Ohio Obserserver, 28th of June last, by one of his tutors, strong testimony is borne to his excellent habits and attainments. From a communication made to us by several members of the Anti-Slavery Society of Brown, accompanying the letter, we learn that Mr. Ross was a beneficiary of the Assembly's Board of Education, and was under the care of the Marion Presbytery. Mr. Jenks was a member of the committee of examination in this presbytery. "Mr. Ross presented a certificate to Mr Jenks; he presented it to the elders, and in a few minutes he went and said to Mr. R., 'You are re-

On the next day he told Mr. Ross he wished t converse with him. It was concerning abolition. He wished him to say nothing on this subject, for there were men on both sides of the question; besides, he was a beneficiary, the assembly were di vided on the subject, and a large share of their replied, that he considered slavery a great sin, and claimed the right of speaking against it. The conversation waxed warm, people assembled around them, and Mr. Jenks became more imperious .-He brought many severe accusations against the young gentleman-bade him hold his tongue-and threatened to use his influence against him at presbytery. Mr. Ross, denied the privilege of speaking, determined to write the letter, a copy of which has been forwarded to us by his friends, requesting its publication.

ceived into the church, sir."

The letter was sent to Mr. Jenks, who did not think proper to answer it. The result was, how ever, that he resolved to eject the writer from the church. Not being able to effect this by ordinary process, he directed the clerk to bring the certificate of Mr. Ross, that he might examine whether there might not be some flaw in it; and true enough, he detected the omission of two or three words, to which, however, none had thought of objecting when Mr. Ross was received. Mr. Jenks assembled the elders, induced them to believe that he had not been legally received,-and thereupon they voted to return him his certificate, and to consider him no longer a member of the church.

Subsequently, the presbytery, influenced by the representations of Mr. Jenks, in the absence of Mr. Ross, and when none was present to speak for him, "voted him out of the board of educa-

Such is the representation of the case, as furnished by Isaac Eaton, D. Finlay, and O. Haugh, citizens of Brown township, who say that they have made these statements according to the best information they could procure. If it be correct, then it is clear that Mr. Ross has been expelled from Christian fellowship, for holding fast his integrity-for persisting in the advocacy of the cause of the suffering and dumb. He has been persecuted by professing Christians for conscience,

We have given these particulars at the request of a meeting of citizens in Brown township, and also to illustrate the power of the pro-slavery spirit at the North.

Indiana Convention.

We hope our friends in Indiana will put forth vigorous exertions to make this movement effective. We shall keep the "call" standing in our paper. We would suggest that societies in that state assemble, and resolve to subscribe for so many copies. of the Philanthropist, to be distributed by themselves, or sent by us according to their direction. to any individuals they may choose to designate throughout the state. In this way general information would be given of the contemplated convention, and a larger attendance be secured. All

the free states eastwardly, with the exception of Connecticut and New Jersey, have their state societies, and Connecticut is not long to be an exception. All the other free states, with the exception of Indiana, have their state societies. How long-how long shall Indiana sleep on this great. question? SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

Dunlevy's Report.

One or two numbers back, we said we should have liked Mr. Dunlevy's report better, if there had been an additional resolution, requesting the governor to make a demand for the kidnappers of Eliza J. Johnson. A member of the House at Columbus inform us, in explanation, that "this, in the opinion of the committee, was unnecessary; as, when an indictment is found under the consti tution of the United States, the executive has that power, and it is then obligatory on the Governor of Kentucky to obey that demand."

We are further informed, that an indictment ha been found, and the individuals have concluded to traverse it.

An Explanation.

We cheerfully publish the following communication. is our wish carefully to avoid doing wrong to any individual but when persons place themselves in an ambiguous situation, without one word of explanation, they ought not com plain if their conduct should be mistaken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? Columbus, O., Feb. 23, 1838.

A friend has kindly favored me with a number of the Philanthropist' of the 20th instant, in which I am represented, in an editorial article, headed 'right of petition,' as mean enough, yes, mean enough, to trample on that humblest of rights, the right of the suffering and oppressed, to pray for their oppressors for relief." Believing that you have done me injustice, by representing me as opposed to the right of petition, I respectfully request, as an act of justice, an early insertion of the following explanation of my motives, for voting against the motion to lay the petition referred to, on the table:

On the 8th instant, a petition, purporting to have been igned by several hundred colored persons, was presented by Mr. Foote, who, after the reading of the petition by the elerk, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried by a rote of 47 to 18, myself in the negative. I voted against the motion, because the whole affair had, to me, the appearance of an attempted fraud on the Legislature, the petition appearing to have been recently written, and contained upon it the name of no petitioner. The names were written on sundry small papers, which were attached to each other and to the petition with wafers, and were sufficiently dirty and worn, (many of which appeared to have been written by the same hand,) to justify the belief of an attempted fraud. My rote was recorded in the negative, on the motion to lay on the table, which implied and was equal to a motion to receive, from the conviction that the petition did not come within the provisions of the act regulating the mode of peitioning the Legislature in certain cases, one of which prorisions is, that "the names of petitioners shall not be written on a separate paper or sheet and attached to the petition."

The questions of the constitutional right of negroes to petion the Legislature, or of the propriety of receiving as a natter of favor their petitions, are questions which did not come up for consideration with me; my vote was given, without any reference to my views on these questions, but because of the strong probability of an attempt to play off a fraud on the Legislature.

Respectfully yours, As to the "attempted fraud" talked of, Mr. Codding's renarks in our last, furnish a very satisfactory explanation .-

ABDUCTION CASE.—We have only room to say hat the resolution and preamble reported by Mr. Dunlevy, in relation to this case, have been taken up and adopted. Particulars in our next.

We have some valuable communications on hand, that shall appear in our next.

A Death-bed Conscience.

We observe in the last Methodist Protestant eautiful obituary notice of the death of Mrs. Hansh Jountage, with or Dr. S. M. Jountage, an eminent physician in Baltimore. We once had the pleasure of an acquaintance with this lady, and all that is said in the notice referred to, of her distinguished worth as a rational Christian, we most similar protection. These petitions were referred in the Seheartily believe. We select the following extract to show the power of a death-bed conscience-the keenness of moral perception the soul acquires, when thoughts and feelings of a merely worldly the benefits of the jury trial to all persons in the State! sort are vanishing before the stupendors realities Though the Constitution of Ohio declares that the right of eternity.

"During the last seven years of her life, Mrs. Jennings was afflicted with a disease of the heart, asions, the condition of certain slaves, in whom she held a life estate, and who were willed, at her death, to her children, bore heavily upon her mind. Deeming the opportunity favorable, she appealed to her sons in their behalf .- obtained a cessary documents immediately prepared, and in a case where her own control was so slight,

This is not the first time that a death-bed has were it, if all slaveholders would listen as attentively to the voice of conscience, while living as when dying!

The Cause in Illinois. The Anti-Slavery Society of Putnam co., Ill. onvened at Union Grave, Jan. 1st. James M. Dickey, and C. Cook, ministers of the gospel,

were the speakers. Several spirited resolutions were passed. Thirty-nine members were added to the society. which now numbers 108.

Officers for the present Year .- Sam. D. Laughin, president; William Stewart, vice-president; John P. Blake, rec. sec.; William M. Stewart, cor. sec.; Dr. David Ritchey, treasurer.

Western Adventurer.

We perceive this paper is assuming a bold and an independent tone on the subject of abolitionism. We know not whether its editor be an abolitionist. but we do know that with such a number as the last, no abolitionist can find fault. We are very sorry that its patronage is not enough to secure its weekly publication. It is now published semimonthly. The abolitionists of Illinois should not suffer it to languish. The editor in his new prospectus speaks thus:--

Planted upon the broad ground of the rights of an Ame can citizen, it will advocate the unshackled liberty of the press—universal religious toleration—liberty of conscience—and the right of free discussion on all subjects of human interest; and it will stand inviolably pledged to oppose whatever, in general, may be hostile to these principles. The title of American citizen is far more characteristic, than was the area and a proof Person citizen in the layer of Roman. the once proud name of Roman citizen, in the days of Roman greatness and glory; and the grand object of the conductors of the Adventurer will be to preserve it in its original sig-

It is published at Illinois, Commerce and Wisconsin -- Terms, \$2 per annum.

We had prepared a good deal of editorial matter for this umber, but we cheerfully yield place to our valuable corresondent. We earnestly ask the attention of the members of the General Assembly to the following article. The author of it is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and is not an abolitionist.

REVIEW

Of the REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY in the Senate of Ohio, upon the trial by Jury of persons claimed as Fugitives from Service.

The monstrous outrages upon personal liberty, perpetrat ed under the forms of the Act of Congress of 1793, concerning fugitives from service, have lately attracted a large share of public attention. Human sympathy is naturally and powerfully excited, when, in the midst of a free commu nity, men are dragged before a petty magistrate, without any legal process, and, upon affidavits prepared for the occasion certified to be slaves, and handed over with scarce an hour's delay, into actual slavery,

The first inquiry which such an occurrence suggests to effecting mind is, "Can it be that proceedings like these are nctioned by law? Is it possible that in the nineteenth century, in republican America, human liberty is held so cheap, that an assault upon personal freedom, so violent, so nefarious, so dangerous, can be committed under the shield of legislative sanction?" And, when the astonished inquirer learns that the whole proceeding which has so shocked and alarmed him, has taken place in precise accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress;-an act, which authorizes any body and every body who may think fit to assert a claim to the services of an individual, alleged to have escaped from another state, to seize him and drag him before any magistrate whom he may judge fittest for his purpose, and establish his claim by affidavits or other proof, at his own convenience;-which allows no opportunity of contesting the claim thus set up, no process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and no trial; -which permits the magistrate to make terms as to compensation for his vile services with the claimant who seeks his aid;-which obliges him to keep no record of his proceedings, nor even requires him to conduct the investigation, in public--which authorizes him, if satisfied of the validity of the claim set up to grant a certificate to that effect, and makes that certificate a valid warrant for the removal of the person claimed, whithersoever the claimant may choose to take him: -and which, finally, is totally irrespective of condition, color, sex or age; -he may well demand further, if such an act as this, which breaks down all the safeguards of natural right which the wisdom and experience of ages have provided, can be consistent with the enstitution of a country calling itself free?

It is certain that the act of Congress is just such an act as has been described: and it is certain also that the wrongs daily perpetrated under its forms, justify the worst apprehensions which its anomalous provisions are calculated

But lately, an individual was brought before a magistrate Cincinnati, committed to jail for the night, and the next norning, before his counsel had been able to complete a bill for an injunction which he was preparing, certified to be a slave and hurried off to Kentucky. This person has been ince adjudged to be a freeman by a Court in Mississippi! More recently, a boy was seized in the same city; carried before one magistrate, who was too busy to hear the proofs of claim; then before another who was also too busy, and finaly before the Mayor, who happened to be at leisure, heard the roofs and granted the certificate. And with such despatch vas all this accomplished, that though the boy's friends instantly employed a lawyer, and though the gentleman thus mployed immediately followed the boy and his captors from pagistrate to magistrate and then to the Mayor's office, he only arrived in time to witness the delivery of the certificate to the claimants of the boy-a tragical conclusion of a judi-

These facts and the hundreds of similar facts frequent ly occurring, cannot and should not pass unnoticed. All ver the country public attention has been drawn to the subject. Judges and jurists of the highest reputation, have ronounced the act which sanctions these proceedings, untected their citizens against it, by extending over all persons claimed as fugitives from justice the ample shield of the jury nate, to the Judiciary Committee, a majority of which have reported that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petioners! Yes, a majority of the Judiciary Committee the Senate of Ohio report that, it is not expedient to extend of trial by jury shall be preserved inviolate, a majority of this committee reccommend that the right of trial by jury be NOT preserved inviolate! Let us be thankful that this report is the report of a majority only, and be comfort ecompanied by incessant and most distressing ed in the assurance that the intelligence and patriotism of palpitations. Several times in the interval she was the freemen of Ohio will soon correct the opinions of this supposed to be near death. On one of these oc- majority, or fill their places in the halls of legislation with vorthier men.

The Committee commence their report with the assertio that the petitions on the subject of the jury trial are emana tions from the spirit of negro emancipation which now agitates the country. Abolitionists ought to feel themselves complimented, by the uniform ascription of every effort in heerful consent to their emancipation,—had the behalf of human rights to the spirit of abolitionism: but the majority of the Committee are certainly grievously in error then rejoiced, as was both natural and religious, in if they intend to assert that abolitionists, as such, are more the accomplishment of the best of all good works. deeply interested in the object of these petitions, than thousands of their fellow-citizens. The writer of this is not an and the interest of others, in a worldly sense, so effective to no man's. The thirty clergymen of Cincinnati, who abolitionist, and yet he avows an interest in this object, inunited in the late petition on the subject of trial by jury, were not abolitionists, and yet they were by no means indifferen orne testimony to the truth of the doctrine of to the fate of their petition. The majority of the commi mmediate emancipation. What a good thing tee may rest assured that nothing is to be gained by calling names. The doctrines of the report will need something more potent, than a side-wind from the fast-sinking prejudice against abolitionism, to wast them into the haven of popular

sympathy and regard. The majority of the Committee have fallen into another er for not less important. They say that there are but two classe of persons from whom the right of trial by jury is withheldfugitives from justice, and slaves sought to be reclaimed by their owners. The majority of the Committee ought to know, that the word "slaves" is not to be found in the Constitutio of the United States or in the act of Congress, and that no provision is made for the reclamation of fugitive slaves as such. The act provides for the reclamation of persons held to service and escaping from the state in which they are so held into another state: and embraces not only slaves, but apprentices and servants by contract, without distinction of color. And the majority of the Committee ought also to know, that all persons claimed as escaping servants are not really such, and that all the instances in which persons not held to service or not escaping, are seized and delivered up under the act of Congress, constitute a very large class of cases, in which the right of trial by jury is withheld from FREE CITIZENS. The assertion may seem bold, and yet is undeniably true that the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee himself is liable, under the act of Congress, to be seized as a fugitive frem service, and to be consigned by the certificate of a magistrate to actual servitude. Let any man procure affidavits taken before some magistrate, no matter whom, that the honorable chairman is an escaping servant; let him then be taken before a magistrate and claimed under those affidavits, and what shall hinder the magistrate from certifying him into bondage? The honorable chairman may smile in conscious security, but upo what foundation does his certainty of safety rest? Is it upor a foundation broad enough and strong enough for all his fellow-citizens to rest upon likewise? Is it upon the immovable foundation of the law? Not all all! His security depends upon his color, his character, his station, and upor nothing else. His less fortunate fellow-citizens, poor, unknown and friendless, and especially those "guilty of a skin not colored like his own" have no security-none whatever, Let it not be said then that "none but slaves escaping from their owners" need the safeguard of the jury trial.

It would be unjust, however, to the majority of the Comittee, to permit it to be understood, that they defend their ecommendation that the prayer of the petitioners be denied. on grounds of natural right or general expediency. The strong argument of the Committee is, that Con gress has legislated on the subject; that Congress has constitutional power to legislate: and, therefore, the State cannot constiutionally legislate.

Let this argument be examined. It is not pretended that he Constitution confers on Congress any power to legislate n regard to escaping servants by express grant: but the committee argue that "the power exists by necessary imlication." The power of Congress then, if it exists at all, is an implied power. And here, before we proceed further, e may as well dispose of the argument based upon the hisory of the country. The majority of the Committee say that the circumstances, under which the Constitution was framed, warrant the inference that the framers of the Contitution intended to confer on Congress power to provide by law a summary mode of reclaiming fugitive slaves. The answer to this is easy. It is a simple negation. The cirimstances under which the Constitution was framed warrant no such inference. The majority of the Committee ay it MUST HAVE BEEN the intention of the framers of the Constitution to confer the power. To this MUST HAVE BEEN, we oppose a simple COULD NOT HAVE BEEN. The Committee say, that "the principal difficulties" of the

the question of slavery." And this is said as if the ques tion whether fugitives from service should be delivered up or not, was a question of difficulty and debate in the Convention. Nothing could be wider of the truth. The question of slavery did occasion great embarrassment, as it affected taxation and representation; and, also, when it was claimed that the slave trade, which the Congress of the Confederation had solemnly denounced, should be permitted to revive and continue until 1808. But the question, whether fugitives from service should be delivered up or not, never occasioned the slightest embarrassment. The provision in the constitution was taken from the ordinance of 1787, which had just been adopted by the Congress of the Confederation, and adopted by the convention unanimously. The precise nischief to be remedied was, that slaves escaping from a slave state into a free state, became free by the operation of the laws of the free states, and could not be reclaimed: the natural and obvious remedy for this mischief was a stipula tion between the states, that slaves so escaping should not ecome free, but should be delivered up on claim. And this was the precise remedy provided: though the framers of the constitution, unwilling that that sacred instrument should be polluted by any formal recognition of slavery, preferred to employ the more comprehensive term of "persons held to service." rather than the word "slaves." This is the whole history of the country in reference to this matter. And what is there in it to warrant the inference that the convention designed to strip the states of all power to protect the personal liberty of their citizens in a most important class of cases, and to confer on Congress the power to establish tribunals throughout the whole land, for the summary investigation of claims to services? Nothing, absolutely nothing. On the contrary, the whole history of the times is at war with such an inference. Every body, at all familiar with the events of that period, knows that universal emancipation was then a favorite idea with the leading characters in the country; that many states had made provision for the gradual enfranchisement of their entire population; and that the other states were expected soon to imitate these examples. Is it credible, then, that at this very time, the states were unwilling to trust the execution of this stipulation, unanimously adopted, to each other? The whole stress of the argument derived from the history of the times, when thoroughly exsmined, is found to rest on the degrading imputation of bad faith by the e-holding to the non-slaveholding states. I reject, with corn, an inference founded on such an imputation, and am amazed that citizens of the free states can be found willing to endorse the libel. I adopt rather the language of Chancellor Walworth, the case of Jack vs. Martin, and say, "Can it be for a moment supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the transfer of the Union, as a slave, upon a mere summary examination before an inferior

state magistrate, who is clothed with no power to compel the ions of the respective parties? Whatever others may think upon this subject, I must be permitted to doubt whether the patriots of the Revolution, who framed the Constitution of the United States, and who had incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, as one of the justifiable causes of separation from our mother country, that the inhabitants of the colonies had been transported beyond seas for trial, could ever have intended to sanction such a principle, as to one who was merely claimed as a fugitive from service in another tate." So much for the argument in favor of the constituionality of the act of of Congress derived from a review of the history of the times. It is clear that the presumption arising from that history, is against the inference that the convention designed to confer on Congress legislative power n regard to this subject.

But inferences from attendant circumstances are ever to be received with great caution in the construction of a written nstrument, and can have no weight when in conflict with the plain import of its terms. We must look then, after all. to the Constitution itself, and ascertain its provisions. What are they? These only-"No person, held to service or labor, in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due:"-and "Congress shall have power to make all laws ecessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers ested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof," If Congress have power to legislate in reference to fugitives from gress has the power to legislate, if at all, because the first cited provision confers some power in regard to escaping servants, and because the last cited provision confers the right to make laws necessary to the execution of that power. Now what power does this first cited clause confer? Can any lawyer honestly say that, in his opinion, it confers any? The language is the language of a compact-a stiulation-a treaty. It is not such language as the framers of the constitution employed in conferring power: it is not such language as any well infermed man would employ who designed to confer a power. It has, however, a plain, oblaws, and imposes duties on the states to be performed. It has the same meaning (and no other) in the constitution of the United States, as it would have if it stood as a clause in a treaty between France and England. It must be re membered that the clause in question was transferred from the ordinance of 1787 into the constitution. In the ordinance it was, beyond all question, a clause of compact: how can it then be any thing else than a clause of compact in the nstitution. It must be remembered also, that where duties are imposed upon the states by other clauses in the constitution, and it is designed that Congress shall have power to enforce or regulate the performance of those duties, the ne essary power is conferred by express words. Thus, in the ection immediately preceding that relating to fugitives from service, it is stipulated that, "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public records, acts, and judicial pro ceedings of every other state." But this stipulation confer no power on Congress. The framers of the constitution were nsible of this, and therefore added this clause, "And the Con gress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof." If the plain language of the constitution had left it in doubt whether the clause in relation to escaping ser vants conferred power on Congress or not, it would seen as if the provision in regard to public acts, records and judicial proceedings, must satisfy the most strenuous advocate

for constructive powers, And the construction which has now been given to this lause in the constitution, is sustained by some of the ablest judges in the country. Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachu etts, in the case of the slave-child Med, said expressly that the clause in question was a clause of compact, in the

nature of a treaty stipulation. And Chancellor Walworth, will not do to say, that all legislation which contravenes of of New York, in the case already cited, says that this clause "merely imposes a restriction and a duty upon states and individuals, but vests no power in the federal government or any department or officer theroof, except the judicial power of declaring and enforcing the rights secured by the constitution : and the act of Congress of 1793 is certainly not a law to carry into effect the judicial power of the United States, which judicial power cannot be vested in state ma-

It is plain then upon a fair construction of the co tion and upon authority, that the clause relating to fugitives from service, vests no power in Congress, or in the government, or in any department or officer thereof: and if this point be established, the argument is at an end. For if the clause vests no power in Congress, or in the government, or in any of its departments or officers, then the provision which uthorizes Congress to pass laws necessary and proper to carry such powers into execution, confers no authority to legislate on this subject. The constitutionality of this act of Congress might be

demonstrated by other arguments, but it seems a waste of time and labor to add any thing to the considerations already urged. We pass over, therefore, all the arguments derived from the palpable repugnancy of the act to every provision in the constitution designed to secure personal liberty, and particularly to that clause which declares that convention, which framed the Constitution, "originated in the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be USPENDED; and to those amendments whih declare that against UNREASONABLE SEIZURE, shall not be violated;" and "NO PERSON shall be deprived of life, LIBERTY, or property, without due process of law." And, in concluding my remarks on this topic, I again adopt the language of Chancellor Walworth, and say, "I have looked in vain among the powers delegated to Congress by the constitution, for any general authority to that body to legislate on this subject. Upon the fullest examination of the subject, I find it impossible to bring my mind to the conclusion that the framers of the constitution have authorized Congress to pass a law by which the certificate of a justice of the peace shall be made conclusive evidence of the right of the claimant, to remove one, who may be a free native-born citizen of the state, to a distant part of the Union, as a slave. and thereby deprive such person of the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, as well as his common law suit to try his that the whole case would be fully and fairly tried in the state right of citizenship in the state where the claim is made, and where he is residing at the time of such claim,"

But the majority of the Committee not only insist that the act of Congress is warranted by the constitution, but that it is perfectly consistent with the ordinance of 1787 .-What says the ordinance? "The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of ha beas corpus, and of trial by jury." Is an act under which an inhabitant of the territory may be claimed as an escaping servant, seized, carried before a magistrate, and certified into slavery, without a jury, consistent with this provision in the ordinance? But, say the majority of the committee fugitive from service cannot be an inhabitant. Can he not Suppose a white apprentice or hired servant to escape into Ohio from a sister state, and reside here for years, is he not an inhabitant? Suppose an individual, held under the laws of a sister state to service as a slave, to escape into Ohio and reside here for years, without any claim by the party to whom such service is due, does he not become an inhabit ant? If the majority of the committee will consult Johnson or Webster, they will find, that a person so residing in the state, whatever may have been his previous condition, does become an inhabitant of the state. But this is not important. Be such persons inhabitants or not, it matters little to the present question, since, under the act, any man in the state may be seized and put on trial for his personal freedom, without a jury; and if such an act does not violate the sacred right of trial by jury, it is difficult to conceive how that right can be violated. The provision in the ordinance was transfused into the constitution of the state, and when Ohio came into the Union, she came in claiming the full benefit of the rights secured to the people by its perpe tion of the United States affected the provisions embodied i the memorable compact of 1787; for this compact was unalterable, unless by common consent,-and there has been no common consent that the right of trial by jury should therefore, remains as it was under the ordinance, and the constitution of the United States cannot authorize Congress to impair or invade it. I do not think it worth while, however, to elaborate or fortify this position, because we have already seen that the constitution of the United States doe not authorize Congress to legislate at all in regard to escaping servants, and of course does not warrant any violation of this provision in the ordinance by act of Congress.

The majority of the committee do not deny that the ordinance is of paramount authority. Indeed, they seem to think, that the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, secured by that instrument, cannot be taken away by the act of Congress. Their language is, "the writ of habeas corpus may, and does issue upon the application of a slave who re sists the right to reclaim him. The right to this writ does not, however, depend upon the ordinance. It is a writ of right at common law. The judge, upon application, i bound to grant it to bond or free; and this privileged writ, in the language of the constitution, "shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it." There are two remarkable errors in

this short paragraph. In the first place, the right to this writ does depend apon the ordinance for so long as the compact contained in that instrument remains unaltered, the people of Ohio will be entitled under it to the benefit of that writ; whereas did not the ordinance exist, the right to the writ would depend on the federal or state constitution. In the second place, "this privileged writ" is virtually suspended by the service, the grant is contained in these provisions. Con- act of Congress. Although the majority of the committee seem to think, and very justly too, that it is a writ to the benefit of which all are entitled, nothing is more certain than that the act of Congress positively annihilates it in all case arising under it. We have already seen what Chancellor Walworth says on this point; and it is well known to professional gentlemen, in Hamilton county at least, that in the case of the colored woman, Matilda, and in other cases, the Court of Common Pleas has refused to take jurisdiction upon habeas corpus, when the applicant for the writ has been taken before a magistrate as an escaping servant .-And, if the act of Congress be constitutional, such is the nevious, natural meaning. It restrains the operations of state cessary result; for the legislation of Congress excludes the legislation of the states, and the jurisdiction which it confers is exclusive jurisdiction. No state court, not even the highest, can interfere by habeas corpus or otherwise, to arrest the proceeding before a magistrate, if that proceeding be authorized by an act of Congress, which is itself warranted by the constitution. It is not true, as the majority of the committee suppose, that the right to the writ of habeas corpus and the act of Congress can stand together; but it is true that the fact that the act takes away the benefit of the writ, furnishes a conclusive argument against its constitutionality.

It is but justice to the majority of the committee to say that they seem by no means satisfied with the success their attempt to demonstrate the constitutionality of the act of 1793; for, after having argued the matter at great length, they arrive at the safe conclusion, that "it would be unprofitable to discuss these constitutional questions at large in a legislative report;"-that another tribunal than a legislative mmittee is established for the discussion and decision of hese questions;-that an act of Congress, whether constitu tional or not, is the supreme law of the land, until declared unconstitutional by that tribunal;-and that to legislate in regard to a subject upon which Congress has already legislated, though unconstitutionally, is rank nullification. I must be confessed, that the majority of the committee have displayed considerable judgment in the selection of horrid monsters, to guard the front and rear of their report. Abo scowls in the van, and Nullification low

"The best-laid schemes of mice and men Gang aften wrang,"
And the majority of the committee are not so fortunate in the effect of their device as their ingenuity deserved. It Retail on the most favorable terms.

interferes with congressional legislation is nullification. regard to this very subject of escaping servants, New York has legislated and provided a trial by jury for all who may be claimed as fugitives from justice. Is New York guilty of nullification? Massachusetts has also legislated on this subject, and provided a trial by jury in these cases. Is the old Bay state a partaker in the sin of South Carolina? To come nearer home-Ohio has legislated in regard to fugitives from justice and has legislated too, in direct contravention of the provisions of the act of Congress on the same subject. Will the majority of the committee say that Ohio "has acted in accordance with a doctrine so justly repudiated?" Really this evasion does no credit to the majority of the committee. The chairman of the committee is said to be an able lawyer. Surely, then, he knows that an unconstitutional act of Congress is merely void, and binds no one, and is no more obligatory before than after it is adjudged to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Courts. Of course the existence of such an act in the statute-book, constitutes no obstacle to legislation on the same subject by a state legislature; much less does it excuse a state legislature for neglecting its first and highest duty to the people-that of securing to every member of the community the complete enjoyment of his natural and social rights, by throwing around those rights all the safeguards which the wise jealousy of our forefathers has provided. And we confidently trust, and we think the signs of the times warrant the hope, that the day is at hand when the right of the people to be SECURE in their PERSONS no man in Ohio will be left unprotected against "unreasonable seizure," or liable to "be deprived of liberty without due process of law," or destitute of "the benefit of the writ

of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury." MARCELLUS.

P. S. Great weight is undoubtedly due to the opinions of the able lawyer and justly respected citizen who edits briefly his late remarks touching the report just reviewed Mr. Hammond says, that in many cases of personal right and private property, the right of trial by jury has never existed. This is true, but in regard to questions of personal liberty the right of trial by jury is very ancient. The writ de homine replegiando is almost as old as Magna charta itself. Of course the decision of Judge Grimke does not touch the class of cases in which questions of personal liberty are involved. Mr. Hammond says, further, that the provision in the Constitution, relating to fugitives from service, "proto which the party is removed." Where is the evidence which sanctions this assertion? What facts in our history warrant the assumption that a person claimed as an escap-ing servant and delivered up as such, will have the benefit of a full and fair trial in the state to which he may be removed? The case of an escaping servant is not like that of a fugitive from justice. The latter is removed to be tried, the former is not removed to be tried. The latter is delivered up to the civil authority, which has no interest beyond the demands of justice; the former is delivered up to a private individual, whee interest is directly opposed to the allowance of any rights to the person delivered up. The assumption, then, that the party surrendered under the Act of Congress, will have a full and fair trial in the state to which he may be removed, though "old fashioned, just and honorable," in regard to the case of a fugitive from justice, is totally inadmissible, in regard to the case of an individual claimed as an escaping servant.

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS.

TOR PHILANTHROPIST.

From Feb. 17, to Masch 2. Rev. Jas. Worth, \$2; L. H. Donnell, 2; Geo. M'Coy, 2; Robert M. Hamilton, 2; John. C. Donnell, 2; Thos. Wier, 2; Saml. A. Donnell, 1; F. A. Sayre, 1 25; Professor W. Smyth, 3; J. H. Eayres, 2; Amos Chase, 2; Field & Converse, 4 50; John Field, 4 50; George Goosehorn, 2 50; A. Towner, 2 50; Robert Galbreath; 2 50; Milton Kenedy, 2; R. E. Price, 5; John C. Molster, 2 50; Robert Clephan, 3; Peter Knott, 2 50; William Wiswell, 3; M. Merriam, 2; David Curry, 2; Daniel G. Clay, 2; Robert Curry, 2; Marlick Saymore, 2 Say, Beta; 3 Jonathan Thurman, 2; John R. Recu, 2 50; K. Grave, 2 50; for the Liberator, 2 50; for the Emancipator, 2; Books, 0 00; E. Sturges, 2 50; Charles Palmer, 2 50; David Steer, 2 50; William Donaldson, 2 50; James T. Claypoole, 2 50; R. ong, 2 50; Wm. Silvey, 2 50; James Vandeman, 4 50; Gillespie, 2 50; David Morrison, 2 50; Ias. Stewart. 2 50; H. C. Stewart, 3; Wm. Mitchell, 3; Dr. E. Martin, 2; Geo. Creamer, 2; Hiram Whitson, 2 50; Darvin Harris, 2 50; 2 50, Alex. Owen, 2 50; Charles Atkinson, 0 40; Allen Linton, 2 50; Robert Doughty, 3; Leeds Doughty, 1; T. Sheldon, Esq; 1; Horace Cowles, 1; James Cuthrie, 1; C. W. Milliken, 2; Robert Sedgwick, Esq., 2; Heman Ferris, 2 50: H. K. Ratsford, 2 50; J O. Butler, 2 50; Michael Clark, 2 50; Rev. Robert Irwin, 2 50; Wm. Hall, Esq., 2 50: Abraham Beach, 2 50; Jeremiah Loudon, 1: Dan R. Tilden, 2 50; John D. Hazen, 2 50; Mrs. A. G. Shreve, 2 50; R. Loomis, 2; J. Bosworth, 2; A. Leftwick, 2 50; Jacob Nace, 2; J. Robbins, 2; Samuel Fairbanks, 2; Evan Davis, 3; B. F. Ells, per Jas. A. Shedd, for books, \$12. J. O. BEARDSLEE, Agent.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

New Petersburg A. S. S., \$25; Ross co. A. S. S., 13 25; Concord, 10; A. Crothers, Mt. Pleasant, 15; Mrs. Bowen on Ross co. pledge, 2 50; Fayette co., 5 50; Friends at Marshall, 1 16; Andrew Scroggs, 5; John M. Scroggs, 3; Nancy A. Foster, 5: Austintown, for col. schools, 5.

Clinton co. A. S. S. in full of pledge, \$43 25, per the ollowing persons:-

Daniel Ashby \$3; Ephraim Kibby, 2; Thos. Bickford, 1; David Ashby, 2; Abraham Allen, 3; William Whitsell, 3; Clark Nickerson, 2; Jesse Hughes, 1; Eliz. Gaddis, 1 50; Jacob Gaddis, 1 50: Wm. Ireland, 1, Susannah Atkinson, 25: Colored man, 5 0: Thos. Hibben, 3, C. P. Gallaher. 2; Thompson Douglas, 1; Mary Borden, 0 25; D. Allen, : Jonah Vandervort, 1; Hiram Whitsell, 1; Geo. McManis, 1; Morgan L. Sabin, 50; Sam. Hollingsworth, 2; Nathan Linton, 3; Jane Atkinson 0 25; Cata Allen, 0 50; Fanny Allen, 0 25; Mary Allen, 0 25.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT. \$5 to 5 50 per bbl. 85 c. per bush, 40 c. " " 31 c. " " Oats. \$11 to 13 per ton. Hay, 12 to 15 c. per lb. 13 1-2 to 14 1-2 per lb. 12 to 13 per lb. Havanna, Tea, G. P. 80 to 85 80 to 85 4 " Imp. 50 to 55 Sugar, N. O. hhd, 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per lb. 16 1-2 to 18 Candles, sp. 37 to 40 13 to 14 44 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 " Butter. 15 to 20 to 6 1-2 " 62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush. 12 1-2 to 14 PORK, Clear, \$15 1-2 to 16 per bbl. 14 to 14 1-2 12 to 12 1-2 " 7 c, to 9 per lb. 6 c. to 6 1-2 per lb. Hams, NAILS.

GLEZEN & SHEPARD. STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS No. 29 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

6 c. to 10 per lb.

COUNTRY SUGAR WANTED. 20 or 30 Barrels of Country Sugar wanted by the sub-Main street, between 5th and 6th, Cincing

BUTTER LADLES AND BUTTER PRINTS. The subscribers are receiving a lot of the above articles EMERY & HOWELLS.

C. DONALDSON & CO. CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE & No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

A thousand years—a thousand years! And o'er the wide and grassy plain, A human form the prospect cheers, The new-sprung lord of earth's dom Half clad in skins he builds a cell, Where wife and child create a home: He looks to Heaven with thoughts that swell, And owns a Might beyond the dome.

A thousand years—a thousand years! And lo! a city and a realm: Its weighty pile a temple rears, And walls are bright with sword and helm : Each man is lost amid a crowd; Each power unknown now bears a name; And laws, and rites, and songs are loud; And myriads hail their monarch's fame,

A thousand years—a thousand years! And now, besides the rolling sea, Where many a sailor nimbly steers, The eager tribes are bold and free. The graceful shrine adorns the hill; The square of council spreads below; Their theatres, a people fill, And list to thought's divinest flow.

A thousand years-a thousand years! We live amid a sterner land. Where laws ordain'd by ancient seers, Have trained the spirit of command There pride, and policy, and war, With haughty fronts are gazing slow, And bound at their triumphal car. O'ermaster'd kings to darkness go.

A thousand years-a thousand years! And chivalry and faith are strong: And through devotion's sorrowing tears, Is seen high help for earthly wrong. Fair gleams the cross with sunny light, Beneath a dim cathedral arch; 'Tis raised the burgher Staff of Right, And heads the stately feudal march.

A thousand years !- How swift the chain That drags along our slight to-day ! Before that sound returns again The present will have stream'd away, And all our world of busy strength Will dwell in calmer halls of Time, And then with joy will own at length, Its course is fix'd, its end sublime.

From the Connecticut Observer. The following sweet lines were written after a walk in the burial ground, in the North part of this city and present ted to the bereaved parents, as an expression of the au ther's sympathy in their repeated afflictions.

The Three Little Graves. I sought at twilight's pensive hour

Congress of good tahinh mourners tread, Where many a marble stone reveals The City of the dead ;-The City of the dead,-where all From feverish toil repose. While round their beds, the simple flower In sweet profusion blows.

> And there I mark'd a pleasant spot Enclos'd with tender care, Where side by side, three infants lay, The only tenants there ;-Nor weed nor bramble rais'd its head To mar the hallow'd scene, And 'twas a mother's tears, methought, Which kept that turf so green.

The eldest was a gentle girl, She sank as rose-buds fall, And then two little brothers came, They were their parent's all-Their parent's all !- and ah, how oft The moan of sickness rose, Before, within these narrow mounds They found a long repose.

Their cradle-sports, besides the hearth, At winter's eve, are o'er, Their tuneful tones, so full of mirth, Delight the ear no more,-Yet still the thrilling echo lives, And many a lisping word Is treasur'd in affection's heart, By grieving memory stirr'd.

Three little graves !- Three little graves ! Come hither, ye who see Your blooming babes around you smile, A blissful company,-And of those childless parents think With sympathising pain, And sooth them with a Saviour's words, "Your dead shall rise again,"

'L. H. S. From the Methodist Protestant.

To a Skeleton. Thou monument of death! Thou wreck of life Sad, sole remembrance of mortal strife! Thou image of destruction !-- type of doom !

Mocker of joy !- and index to the tomb! Thou smilest ghastly on our living forms, And seems't to whisper-Ye shall feed the worms Thine eyes, how desert! and thine ears how dull! How lost to thought, thine empty-eaten skull !

Thy ribs, how heartless, cold, and reft of love-

And motionless thy limbs, so wont to move !-Thou wast as I; -sensation clothed thy bones; With bliss thy bosom glowed, and heaved with groat

A thousand wants, a thousand whims impell'd, Thy buoyant feet to trace the verdant field,-Or speed thy longing eyes to see the player,-Or keep the pathway to the house of prayer:

Thy hands to bless the poor with daily bread,— Or tear the suffering debtor from his bed;— Or, haply, to some pledged but faithless friend, Thyself the trembling, begging handt' extend. Ha! strong the fancy that could see thee now-Hard by the helm, or plodding at the plough!

Once, all instinct with art, thy will controll'd Its countless instruments with subtlest hold, Unseen—but still omnipotent to move,
To deeds of bitterest hate or sweetest love Yet where is now that will ? Canet thou dealers?

Unclose thy haggard jaws and tell me where! All unsubdued, uncheck'd, triumphent still, Immortal flames the free and glorious will; O'er time, o'er distance, spreads its wide do The noblest subject of Jehovah's reign.—

Farewell, gaunt Skeleton! thou tell'st a tale That makes the sinner sad in heart—and pale!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scenes in the French Revolution. The following extract is from a work entitled "the Frenc revolution, a History, in 3 volumes, by Thomas Carlyle The London and Westminster Review remarks concerning "This is not so much a history, as an epic poem; and notwithstanding, or even in consequence of this, the truest of histories. The extract we quote, gives a fearful picture of the natural results of oppression, long continued. It is a passage on the Burning of Chateaux.

"Starvation has been known among the French commonalty before this; known and familiar.— Did we not see them, in the year 1775, presenting, in sallow faces, in wretchedness and raggedness their Petition of Grievances; and, for answer, get ting a brand-new gallows forty feet high? Hunger and darkness, through locg years? For look back on that earlier Pais riot, when a great personage worn out by debauchery, was believed to be in want of blood paths; and mothers, in worn raiment yet with living hearts under it, 'filled the public places, with their wild Rachel-cries,-stilled also by the gallows, Twenty years ago, the Friend of men [preaching to the dead] described the Limousin peasants as wearing a pain stricken (souffredouleur) look, a look past complaint, 'as if the oppression of the great were like the hail and the thunder, a thing iremediable, the ordinance of nature.'* And now, if in some great hour, the shock of a falling Bastille should awaken you; and it were found to be the ordinance of art merely; and remediable, reversible?

"Or has the reader forgotten that 'flood of savages,' which, in sight of the same Friend of Man, descended from the mountains at Mont d'Or ?-Lank haired haggard faces; shapes rawboned, in high sabots; in woolen jupes, with leather girdles studded with coppernailes? They rocked from foot to foot, and beat time with their elbows too, as the quarrel and battle which were not long in beginning went on; shouting fiercely; the lank faces distorted into the similitude of a cruel laugh. For they were darkened and hardened: long had they been the prey of excise-men and tax-men of 'clerks with the cold spurt of their pen.' It was the fixed prophecy of our old Marquis, which no man would listen to, that 'such Government by Blind-man's-buff, stumbling along too far, would end by the General Overturn, the Culbute Gene-

rale! "No man would listen, each went his thoughtless way; -and Time and Destiny also travelled on. The Government by Blind-man's-buff, stumbling along, has reached the precipice inevitable for it. Dull Drudgery, driven on, by clerks with the cold dastard spurt of their pen, has been driven --into a Communion of Drudges! For now, moreover, there have come the strangest confused tidings; by Paris Journals with their paper wings; or still more portentous where no Journals are, by rumor and conjecture; Oppression not inevitable -a Bastille prostrate, and the Constitution fast getting ready! Which Constitution, if it be something and not nothing, what can it be but bread to eat?

"The traveller, 'walking up hill bridle in hand, overtakes 'a poor woman;' the image, as such commonly are, of drudgery and scarcity looking sixty years of age, though she is not yet twenty-They have seven children, her poor drudge and she: a farm, with one cow, which helps to make the children soup also; also one little horse, or garron. They have rents and quit-rents, Hense to pay to this Seigneur, Oat sacks to that; King's taxes, State-labor, Church-taxes, taxes enough;-and think the times inexpressible. She has heard that somewhere, in some manner, something is to be done for the poor: 'God send it soon; for the dues and taxes crush us down (nous ecrasent!') t

"Fair prophesies are spoken, but they are not There have been Notables, Assembla ges, turnings out and comings in. Intriguing and manoeuvring; parliamentary eloquence and arguing, Greek meeting Greek in high places, has long one on: vet still bread comes not. The harvest is reaped and garnered; yet still we have no bread. -Urged by despair and by hope, what can Drudgery do, put rise, as predicted, and produce the Gen eral Overturn?

, Fancy, then, some five full-grown millions of such gaunt gures, with their haggard faces (figures haves;) in woollen jubes, with copper-studded leather girths, and high sabots,-starting up to ask, as in forest-roarings, their washed Upper-Classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question: How have ye treated us; how have ye taught as, fed us, and led us, while we toilled for you? The answer can be read in flames, over the mightly summer-sky. This is the feeding and leading we have had of you: EMPTINESS, -- of pocket, of stomach, of head, and of heart. Behold there is nothing in us; nothing but what nature gives here wild children of the desert; Ferocity and Appetite; Strength grounded on Hunger. Did ye mark among your Rights of Man, that man was not to die of starvation, while there was bread reaped by him? It is among the Mights

"Seventy-two Chateaux have flamed aloft in the Maconnais and Beaujolais alone; this seems the centre of the conflagration; but it has spread over Dauphine, Alsace, the Lyonnais; the whole south east is in a blaze. All over the north, from Rouer to Metz, disorder is abroad; smugglers of salt go openly in armed bands; the barriers of towns are burnt; toll-gatherers, official persons put to flight 'It was thought,' says Young, 'the people, from hunger, would revolt;' and we see they have done it. Desperate Lackalls, long prowling aimless, now finding hope in desperation itself, every where form a nucleus. They ring the Church bell by ways of tocsin: and the Parish turns out to work. Ferocity, atrocity; hunger and revenge: such work

as we can imagine!

"Ill stands it now with the Seigneur, who, for example, 'has walled up the only Fountain of the Township;' who has ridden high on his chartier and parchment; who has preserved Game not wisely but too well .- Churches also, and Canonries, are sacked, without mercy; which have shorn the flock too close, forgetting to feed it. Wo to the land over which Sansculottism, in its day of vengence, tramps roughshod,-shod in sabots!-Highbread Seigneurs, with their delicate women and little ones, had to 'fly halfnaked,' under cloud of night; glad to escape the flames, and even worse. You meet them at the tables-d'hote of inns; making wise reflections or foolish that 'rank is destroyed; uncertain whither they shall now wend. +- The metayer will find it convenient to be slack in paying rent. As for the Tax-gatherer, he, long hunted as a bibed of prey, may now get hunted as one; his Majesty's Exchequer will not 'fill up the Deficient,' this season: it is the notion of many that a Patriot Majesty, being the Restorer of French Liberty, has abolished most taxes, though, for

their private ends, some men make a secret of it. "Where this will end? In the Abyss, one may prophesy; whither all Delusions, are, at all moments, travelling; where this Delusion has now arrived. For if there be a Faith, from of old, it is this, as we often repeat, that no Lie can live for ever. The very Truth has to change its vesture, from time to time, and be born again. But all Lies have sentence of death written down against them, in Heaven's Chancery itself; and, slowly or fast, advance incessantly towards their hour, 'The sign of a Grand Seigneur being landlord,' says the

*Fds Adoptif: Memoires de Mirabeau, i. 243-394. +See Arthur Young i. 137-150, &c. Arthur Young, i. 134. * See Histoire Parlementaire, ii. 243-6. +See Young, i. 149, &c.

vehement plain-spoken Arthur Young, 'are wastes, I gave him a talk. He promised to do better; but landes, deserts, ling: go to his residence, you will he did'nt. I gave him another, but he grew worse: find it in the middle of a forest, peopled with deer, and finally, in spite of all his poor mother's praywild boars and wolves. The fields are scenes of ers, and my own, he became a drunkard. It sunk pitiable management, as the houses are of misery. my poor wife's spirits entirely, and brought mine To see so many millions of hands, that would be to the water's edge. Jack became very bad, and ndustrious, all idle and starving; oh, if I were I lost all control over him. One day I saw a gang legislator of France, for one day, I would make these great lords skip again!'* O Arthur, thou was reeling about in the middle of the circle, and now actually beholdest them skip;—wilt thou

grow to grumble at that too? "For long years and generations it lasted, but take him in tow. Your honor knows what a saithe time came. Feather-brain, whom no reasoning and no pleading could touch, the glare of the irebrand had to illuminate: there remained but that nethod. Consider it, look at it! The widow is rathering nettles for her children's dinner; a perumed Seigneur, delicately lounging in the Œilde-Boeuf, has an alchemy whereby he will extract rom her the third nettle, and name it Rent and Law: such an arrangement must end. Ought it? But, O most fearful is such an ending! Let those, to whom God, in His great mercy, has granted time and space, prepare another and milder one."

*Arthur Young, i, 12-47-84,-&c.

Western Academician for February.

Report on the mutual relation of trustees and faculties in literary institutions .- By B. P. Ayde-

Report whether infant schools ought to be constructed rather with reference to moral than intelectual culture.-By Joshua Wilson.

On the necessity of education keeping pace with the progress of the mechanic arts .- By Benjamin Huntoon. The inducements to accept teaching as a life-

profession .- By Miss Julia E. Dumont. Report on the course of instruction in the common schools of Prussia and Wirtemberg .- By C.

E. Stowe. Meteorological observations .- By Joseph Ray.

Turkey.

A society has just been formed at Constantinople, with the title of "Society of Useful Knowl-It intends to publish a monthly journal, called "The Journal of Useful Knowledge."-The editor, who accompanied the youths sent to Paris to receive a French education, intends to found this publication on the same plan as the French work with the like title.

The Sultan has also sent for a French scholar to direct a class for teaching the French language at Constantinople, at the expense of the govern-

United States of America.

The number of new works which appeared in he United States in 1834 and 1835 amounted to 1013, forming 1300 volumes, and the cost of which may be estimated at 1,220,000 dollars. In 1836 the number was cosiderably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be computed at less than 1,500,000 dollars. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Hartford, furnished nineteen twentieths of the total amount.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many re-printed English works have there passed through three or four editions, while the publishers of the original have but one. In one instance the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions of 1000 copies each were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than double during the last ten years .-The sale of five bookselling establishments amounted in 1836 to 1,350,000 dollars. A support the old bear, an enormous one, weighing about 400 lisher paid in the five years preceding 1834, lbs. The gun shot had wounded fier in the reast, 135,000 dollars for copyrights, out of which 30, but she was ready for battle. They fought her 000 dollars were for two works only; Carey, Lea, with clubs until they were tired; when at last, one and Blanchard, paid last year 30,000 dollars to of them getting a little wolfish, drew his knife, and American writers, and Harper and brothers have declared he would clinch her if he died in the atpaid about the same sum for several years past.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary produc-

Original		Reprints of foreign works.					
American works							
Education		-	73	-		-	9
Divinity		-	37			-	18
Novels and tales		-	19	-	-	-	95
History and biogra	phy		19	-		-	17
Jurisprudence -			20	-		-	3
Poetry		-	8	-		-	3
Travels			8			-	10
Fine arts		-	8	-	-		0
Miscellaneous work	S -	-	59	-	-		43
rm				. 1		_ 4	41

Thus it appears that in American literature the cientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States, and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance, that of some of the most popular compilations in geography from 100,000 to 300,000 copies have been sold in ten rears; so that in many instances works of this kind produce a permanent income as well to the author as to the publisher. During the last five years the number of American original works in proportion to reprints has nearly doubled.

Speech of a Sailor at a Temperance Meeting. "Please your honor," said the old boatswain .-'I've come down here by the captain's orders; and there is any thing stowed away in my old weather-beaten sea-chest of a head, that may be of any use to a brother sailor, or a landsman either, they are heartily welcome. If it will do any good in such a case as this, that you've all come here to talk about, you may all go down below, and overhaul the lockers of an old man's heart. It may seem a little strange, that an old sailor should put his helm hard-a-port, to get out of the way of a glass of grog; but, if it wasn't for the same, old as I am, I'd be tied up to the rigging, and take a dozen, rather than suffer a drop to go down my

hatches. "Please your honor, it's no very pleasant matter for a poor sailor to go over the shoal, where he lost a fine ship; but he must be a shabby fellow, tha would'nt stick up a beacon, if he could, and fetch home soundings and bearings, for the good of all others who may sail in the same seas. I've followed the sea for fifty years. I had good and kind parents. They brought me up to read the Bible and keep the Sabbath. My father drank spirit sparingly. My mother never drank any. When ever I asked for a taste, he was always wise enough to put me off; 'Milk for babes, my lad,' he used to say; 'children must take care how they meddle with edge tools.' When I was twelve I went to sea, cabin boy of the Tippoo Saib; and the captain promised my father to let me have no grog and he kept his word. After my father's death egan to drink spirit-and I continued to drink it till I was forty-two. I never remember to have been tipsy in my life; but I was greatly afflicted with headach and rheumatism for several years. Milwaukie and Racine Mutual Insurance Company; got married when I was twenty-one. We had the Rock River Rail Road Company; the Marwo sons; one of them is living. My eldest boy quette and Kentucky City Company; the Racine and Rock River Rail Road Company; the Philandwent to sea with me three voyages, and a finer lad"
—just then something seemed to stick in the old rian College in the town of Denmark; the Uni boatswain's throat, but he was speedily relieved, versity of the Territory of Wisconsin: the Davenand proceeded in his remarks-"I used to think port Manual Labor College; an act to prevent dis father was over-strict about spirit, and when it was cold or wet, I didn't see any harm in giving Jack a little, though he was only fourteen. When he got ashore, where he could serve out his own allowance, I soon saw that he doubled the quantity. ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Country Merchants! BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

TRUMAN & SMITH, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 Mais etween Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati. Have a constant supply of Books in every department f Literature and Science, at reduced prices. Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesal: and retail, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Easter

prices.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo. plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in loa's heart is made of; what do you think I felt when I found it was my own son!-I couldn't resist the sense of duty; and I spoke to him pretty ommon use, also a common variety of Hymn Books. Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, Histories sharply. But his answer threw me all aback, like Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, regua white squall in the Levant. He heard me through, and, doubling his fist in my face, he ex-

fession dishonored, so I thought I'd run down and

claimed, 'You made me a drunkard!' It cut the

lanyards of my heart like a chain-shot from an

eighteen pounder; and I felt as if I should have gone by the board." As he uttered these words,

the tears ran down the channels of the old man's

cheeks like rain. Friend Simpson was deeply

affected, and parson Sterling sat with his handker

chief before his eyes. Indeed, there was scarcely

"I tried, night and day, to think of the best plan

to keep my other son from following on to destruct

tion, in the wake of his elder brother. I gave him

daily lessons of temperance; I held up before him

my eye constantly upon him. Still I took my

daily allowance; and the sight of the dram bottle

the smell of liquor, and the example of his own

father, were able lawyers on't other side; I saw the

breakers abead; and I prayed God not only to pre-

serve my child, but myself; for I was sometimes

alarmed for my own safety. About this time

went to meeting one Sunday, and the minister read

the account of the overthrow of Goliath. As I re-

turned home I compared intemperance, in my own

mind, to the giant of Gath; and I asked myself.

why might there not be found some remedy for

the evil as simple as the means employed for his

distruction. For the first time the thought of total

abstinence occurred to my mind; from the brook and the shepherd's sling? I told my wife what I

had been thinking of. She said she had no doubt

that God had put the thought into my mind. I

called in Tom, my youngest son, and I told him I

had resolved not to taste another drop, blow high

or blow low. I called for all there was in the

house, and threw it out of the window. Tom

promised to take no more. I never had reason to

doubt that he has kept his promise. He is now

first mate of an Indiaman. Now, your honor, I

have said all I had to say about my own experi-

ence. May be I've spun out too long a yarn al-

ready. But I think it wouldn't puzzle a Chinese

juggler to take to pieces all that has been said on

BEAR STORY,-A friend has permitted us to

make the following extract from a letter received

from his correspondent at Machias, Maine, dated

"On Tuesday last three boys went a few miles

o catch a deer. They followed the track a mile or

two, when they came unexpectedly across a bear's

den. They had but one gun, and the boy who

carried it, fired it into the den, when out came two

cubs, about a year or a year and a half old. The

gun being discharged, and the boys not having

time to load it, threw it away, but as each had

knife, and the cubs ran in opposite directions, one

of the boys followed one, and two followed the

other. They soon came up, and clinched in with them, and despatched them both with their knives.

They then returned to the den where they found

tempt. They did clinch, and for the first half hour

they went end for end. At last old bruin seized

him by the leg with her mouth, which gave him an

opportunity to use his knife, which he did in such

manner as to compel her to yield, and give up the

ghost. The boys then turned to, dressed the bears

and cubs handsomely and went home. The next

day they went with a sled, and hauled the whole

to my store, where they were exhibited to a large

number of people. The old one would stand as

high as a man-say six feet.* On the whole it

was rather a courageous fight for three boys. Their names were Marshall Harmon, Rufus Berry, and

*We presume the writer means standing on the hind

Uncommon Weakness

'Why I sleep fourteen hours out of the twenty-

'Well, that's pretty well. Good appetite, sleep

'Yes, doctor, but I've an uncommon weakness.

'Only one hundred and ninety-six and a fraction.

'No, doctor, I have nothing to do-my steward

Well Mr. one hundred and ninety-six-the only

hing that will cure your universal weakness is

sawing wood, or walking three miles and back

'That's from sitting.'
'No doctor, I lie on the couch more than half

'Yes, doctor, I have my fears that way, for when

sit up two hours at a time, I'm uncommon weak

Well, you have overdone yourself. You must

o to bed and repose your weakness, or I have my

doubts whether you will ever get it out of your

nature. You are naturally a weak man. I rather think it must have been a hereditary complaint in

your family. Wasn't your mother a weak woman?

vas an uncommon weak man.'-Courier.

'Can't say, doctor, that she was; but my father

WISCONSIN TERRITORY. Among the acts passed

at the second session, just closed, of the Legisla-

ture, are the following to establish and incorporate.

Bank of Racine; the Bank of Iowa; the State

Bank of Wisconsin at Prairie du Chien: the

The Wisconsin University at Green Bay; the

'And so you have the lying weakness also!'

very day.' .
'Doctor, I differ—my weakness is seated.'

our without being sensible whether I am dead or

Otis Hanscomp."

'Weakness.'

'Excellent.

'Where?'

llects my rents.

every day.'

he time.

'Doctor, I'm quite sick.'

'Have you a good appetite?'

'Do you rest well at night?'

vell, and food don't hurt you?"

'How much do you weigh?'

'Do you perform any business?'

'Does what you eat agree with you?'

'Why, a kind of universal weakness.'

'What is the matter?'

'Uncommon well.'

other side."

2d inst.

a dry eye in the assembly. After wiping hi

proceeded-

larly received, immediately after publication.

Blank Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copy Books, Letter. Writing and Printing Paper, and Writing Ink, Wafers Sealing Wax, and every article of STATIONARY. Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers, Boards Gold Leaf, and all other Binding Materials

STEAM SCOURING AND CLOTHES-DRESSING

EMPORIUM. The subscriber continues to carry on the Steam Scouring business, at his old stand on Walnut street, between 3rd and 4th, and respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, for their former patronage, eyes on the sleeve of his pea jacket, the old sailor and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a con tinuance of their favors. His mode of renovating is upon the most approved plan. He assures the public that he will extract all kinds of Grease, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without injury, by means of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose,—Coat collars cleaned without altering their the example of his poor brother; I cautioned him not to take spirit on an empty stomach, and I kept shape, and lost colors restored.

Ladies habits, table-clothes and garments of all descrip-

ons, done at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style,—This he promises to perform or no pay, CHARLES SATCHELL.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837.

N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought, COOPER'S WARE MANUFACTORY.

400 Barrel and Staff Churns. 200 Nests Tubs. 100 dozen Wash Boards, 1000 Wooden Bowls, Also—Measures, Baskets, &c.

The Subscribers having now a good and extensive stocy ef the above articles of their manufacture on hand, offer to sll any quantity on time for good City paper. ALSO-

Tar, Hops, Brooms, Manilla Mats. 100 Kegs Tar, 30 Bales Hops, 50 doz. Bro

20 dozen Manilla Mats, superior article, with Groceof every variety, Wholesale and Retail, EMERY & HOWELS. Main qetween 5th & 6th streets, Cincinnati. January 8th.

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST. EDWARD WEED, Financial Agent, O. A. S. S.

M. R. Robinson, is hereby duly authorized to act a gent for the Philanthropist and collect Pledges, and Donans for the Ohio A. S. Society.

Wm. Smith and Hiram Elmer are authorized to act as travelling agents for the Philanthropist, and are recommended to the confidence of the public. Lecturers, employed by the O. A. S. S. and its auxiliaries, are also authorized to re ceive subscriptions for the Philanthropist.

Andrew Black, New Concord, Musk. co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam. Merrick Starr, Mt. Pleasant, Jeff. co. Saml. Lewis, P.M., Harrisville. Rev. John Walker, New Athens, Harrison co. Jas. A. Dugdale, Cortsville, Clark co. Saml. G. Meek, P.M., Goshen, Cler. co. C. B. Huber, Williamsburg. "
Davis Fuller, Hartford, Trumbull co.
Gco. Hazlip, P.M., Gustrus. "
C. G. Sutliff, Vernon. "

Riverius Bidwell, Kinsman, Rev. Sydney S. Brown, Nowter "Chester Birge, Vienna. John Kirk, Youngstown. Jas. Adair, Poland. Dr. C. R. Fowler, Canfield. Ralph Hickov, Warren. Chas. Clapp, Ravenna, Portage co. Lewis Rice, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co.

Rev. John Monteith, Elyria, Lorain co.
Thos. S. Graham, Clear Creek, Richland co. A. S. Grimes, Mouvtfield. Alex. Alexander, Antrim, Green co. John Jolliffe, Esq. Batavia, Clermont co. B. Reynolds, Felicity.

Henry Wier, Lewis P. O. Brown co. Simeon Bearce, M. D. Decatur, J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, Rev. Jest Lockhart, Russelville,

Hiram Burnett, Winchester, Adams co. Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union,
Saml. C. McConnell, New Petersburg "
Adam Wilson, Greenfield, Highland co.
Joseph A Morton, Salem Congregation "
L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co.
Jno. C. Eastman, Washington Ct. House. Dr. M. C. Williams, Camden, Preble co.

Hiram Cable, Amesville, Athens co. Dr. W. W. Bancroft, Granville. N. Hays, Bainbridge, Ross co. Rev. Daniel Parker, New Richmond.

" David C. Eastman, Bloomingburg.
Dr. Jos. S. Waugh, Somersville, Butler co. Jos. Templeton, Xenia.
Daniel B. Evans, Ripley.
Thomas P. Park, Lewis, Brown county. David Powell. Steubenzille Geo. H. Benham, Oberlin. F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Samuel Hall, Marietta, Col. Nathan Nettleton, Medina. Thomas Heaton, Wellsville. Jesse Holmes, New Lisbon. Henry Harris, Ashtabula, C. R. Hamline, Hudson. F. F. Fenn, Tallmadge. O. Wetmore, Cuyahoga Falls

Raphael Marshall, Painesville Robert Hanna, Cadiz. INDIANA. George McMillan, Logansport. Rev. James Worth, Springhill.
Andrew Robison, Jr., Greensburg.
Dr. James Ritchey, Franklin,
James Morrow, South Hanover.

Wm. Beard, Liberty.

John Lincoln, Cambridge City. ILLINOIS. Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Carrollton, J. Brown, Jerseyville, Willard Keys, Quincy. Elizur M. Leonard, Ill. Miss. Institute.

Porcius J. Leach, Vermillionville. Elihu Wolcott, Jacksonville, Rev. Robert Stewart, Canton. P. B. Whipple, Atton. Rev. James H. Dickey, Hennepin L. M. Ransom, Springfield. Wm. Keys, Quincy, Peter Vanarsdale, Carrollton. Rev. Romulus Barnes, Washington.

Mr. Grosvenor, Pekin. J. M. Buchanan, Carlinville. Joshua Tucker, Chester. B. B. Hamilton, Otter Creek. Fred. Collins, Columbus, (Adams co.) Daniel Converse, Seq. Waterloo, Monroe co.
A. B. Campbell, Galena.
Aaron Russell, Peoria. Wm. Holyoke, Galesburg.

MICHIGAN. -Alexander McFarren, Detroit. Henry Disbrow, Monroe. Rev. John Dudley, Flint River. E. V. Carter, St. Clair. B. G. Walker, Grand Rapids. RHODE ISLAND. Josiah Cady, Providence.

R. G. Williams, New York City. S. Lightbody, Utica. Rev. C. B. McKee, Rochester. Aaron L. Lindsley, Troy.

PENNSTLVANIA. Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphia. MASSACHUSETTS.
I. Southard, Boston.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

ANTI-SLAVERY WORS.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, Cincinnati. JAY'S INQUIRY: 206 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37 1-2 cts. An iniquiry into the character and tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies. By William Jay, of Bedford, New York, son of the celebrated John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States. This book is in two parts. The first contains copious extracts from the laws, besides being the best Manual, which is now for sale, exhibiting the odious and redulsive character of Colonization. The second part unfolds the principles of antislavery societies, answers objections to them, and by historical facts and unanswerable arguments, shows their adaptation to theend in view, and the glorious consequences which must follow from their adoption. It gives much useful in-formation, respecting St. Domingo, and the working of the British Emancipation Act.

ARCHY MOORE, price \$1 25. The slavi, or Memoirs of Archy Moore. In one volume second edition, revised by the author.

As a mere literary work, this has scarcely an equal in the

English language. It is remarkable for its perfection of style, vividness of coloring, graphic delineations of character, and he resistless force with which it finds its way to the centre of the reader's heart. It is valuable for the broad blaze of light, which it throws down into every corner of the horrid caverns of slavery.
Without seeming to be aware of their existence, the author

exhibits and shows up, the utter emptiness of nearly every objection against abolitionism.

A Baptist minister of Massachusetts, who is a native of Virginia, declared its decriptions to be accurate in every particular. A gentleman who was stopping at a town in New Hampshire, stated in presence of a large company, that he had resided in every slaveholding state, in the Union, and he

pronounced this book a perfect picture of slavery. CHARLES BALL. 517 pp. \$1 25. This is a story, told by himself of a Man who lived 40-years in Maryl and, South Carolina and Georgia, as a slave, under various masters, and was one year in thenavy, with Commodore Barney, during the late war. Containing an ac-

count of the manners and usages of theplanters and slave-holders of the South, a description of the condition and treat-ment of the slaves, with observations upon the state of morals amongst the cotton planters, and the perils and sufferings of a fugitive slave, who twice escaped from the cotton country. This is a work of thrilling interest, by some considered preferable to Archy Moore.

Every abolitionist should read both of the preceding works, if he would understand how slavery, like a heavy mill stone, not only crushes the man, but grinds and man gles every. fibre of his heart, white its victim lingers out a living death, THOMPSON'S LECTURES AND DEBATES, 1907

pp. 12mo, cloth. 50 Lectures of George Thompson with a full report of the discussion between him and Mr. Borthwick, the pro slavery agent. held at the royal amphitheatre, Liverpool, (Eng.) and which continued for six evenings with unabated interest, The book is enriched by an exceedingly interesting preface of more than 30 pages, by Wm. L. Garrison, giving a bief account of Mr. Thompson's labors. The whole work gives us a vivid conception of the ease and completeness with which Mr. Thompson demolished the extended rampart of slavery, crected with great offortby the hired champion of the slaveholders. The speech in which he cuts up colonizaon is worth the price of the book.

GUSTAVUS VASSA, 294 pp. 12 mo. Cloth 62 1-2. The life of Obadah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the Afrian, written by himself. With two lithographic Prints.

This is the life of a native African, of powerful intellect, who was 'stolen out of his own land,' lived as a slave in Pennsylvania, went several voyages to the West Indies, and several ports in Europe, narrowly escaped death several times, and passed through a great variety of wonderful scenes, which give his narrative an interest scarcely surpassed y Robinson Crusce. MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL. 216 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37

An Appeal in favor of that class of Americans called Afri ans. By Mrs. Child, Author of the Mother's Book. Fruga Housewife, &c. With two engravings. Second edition, re vised by the author,

This is an excellent work for those who have read little on

the subject. It is very valuable for its historical information, interesting anecdotes, calm reasoning, and vivid exhibitions of the pernicious effects of Slavery, the safety of immediate mancipation, and our duties in relation tothe subject. ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD, VOL. II. for 1836, 176

pp. 12 mo. cloth. 31.

This volume, besides its large number of anecdotes of American slavery,—illustrations of the humanity of Africo Americans,—and very valuable articles on mobs, has one number devoted to extracts from official papers from the West I dies, and three numbers made up of very interesting answers to the following questions: 'Could they takec are of thomselves?' 'How can it be done?' 'Does the Bible sanction slavery?' The story of the Runaway, the movery of the slave James, the Fact with a short Commentary, are worth more than the price of the Volume. The third volume

the second. RIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON, No. 2. 90 pp. 12 mo, neatly bound in cloth. 25, This number is enriched with very affecting dialogues with females who had escaped from slavery. I. the heart of every mother, wife and daug. Its facts are valuable its style pure, its princi e land.

its appeals touching-in short it is in all respects v. y of EVILS AND CURE. 20 pp. 12 mo. 4.
The Evils of Slavery and the Cure of Slavery—the first pro ved by the opinions of Southerners, themselves, the last shown by historical evidence. By Mrs. Child. This is an excellent tract for distribution. The first half

is made up of the testimony of slaveholders, (such as Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Randolph, Clay, and others) to the horrors of slavery. The second part consists of historical facts showing the glorious results of immediate emancipation. SLAVES FRIEND, VOL. I. 236 pp. small 16 mo. cloth. The first twelve numbers of the Slave's Friend, bound to-gether. These little books are of irresistable power.—Mobs,

political denunciations, ecclesiastical anathemas, veto mes-sages, and commercial interests, are powerlessto prevent them from fastening upon the minds and hearts of children, with an unyielding grasp. This volume among a great variety of anecdotes, dialogues, &c. contains the story of Mary French and Susan Easton, which children always read with intense interest, and which they will find it hard ever to drive from their minds. It has 29 pictures. SLAVES FRIEND, VOL. II. 240 pp. small 16 me.

cloth. 25.
This volume, besides its great variety of shortand exceed This volume, pesides as in given in a second of the formation of a Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, with their Constitution, &c. The story of the Travelling Fireman, Little Mary, Jack the Preacher, Little Harriet, &c. render this volume very

attractive.

It has 25 superior engravings. There will be a volume published evey year. ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD, VOL. I. 174 pp. 12 mo.

This is made up of the monthly Records, for 1835. It is full of well authenticated facts and cogent arguments. eleven engravings. The story of the Generous Planter, the statistical and other facts from the West Indies, give it a great value. The articles are all short, pithy, and to the point. THE FOUNTAIN, Little Quarto plain, 19, gilt, 25.

A collection of passages of Scripture for every day in the year, together with an appropriate selection from some of the most popular writers in the English language. Compiled by Mrs. Child, and worthy the compiler.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. 84 pp. 8 vo.
The first Annual Report of the New York Committee of Vigilance, for the year 1837, together with important facts relative to their proceedings. 'The cause that I knew not relative to their proceedings. 'The cause that I knew not I searched out.—Yea, I break the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.' 'Go and do thou like-wise.' The facts here stated, should be written with a pen of iron and the point of a diamond, that the heavens may be astonished,' and the inhabitants of the land become 'horribly afraid.'

CRANDALL'S TRIAL. 62 pp. octavo. 12 1-2.
The Trial of Reuben Crandall, M. D. charged with publishing seditious libels, by circulating the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, held at Washington April 1836, All those who would like to know the rapid strides which

the genius of despotism is making over the bleeding liberties of the north should ponder well the disclosures of this book. GODWIN ON SLAVERY. 258 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 50.

Lectures on Slavery, by Rev. Benjamin Godwin, D. D. The writer of this is well known by his work on atheism, which has been very extensively and justly admired, for its which has been very extensively and justly admired, for its cogent arguments, copious information, pure style and amiable temper. His work on slavery is remarkable for its clear and methodical arrangements, its glowing eloquence, and its abundance of facts. It has been said by some who have read it that it has all the enthusiasm and romance of a novel, and produces the same intense interest with a highly wrought work of fiction, besides having the advantage of its being a description of scenes in real life, instead of being a mere fancy sketch.

Let no one imagine that this work is not worthy of circulation here, because it was first published in Great Britain.

This would be as absurd, as to reject Baxter's Saint's Rest, or the Pilgrim's Progress. Gold is gold though it may be coined in a British mint. This edition contains many

The foregoing descriptions, are copied from the Liberator